

J. C. DERBY & CO.,

AUBURN, N. Y.

WILL PUBLISH SOON,
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE
WAR IN MEXICO.

From the Commencement of Hostilities with the United States, to the Latest Period. Embracing Detailed Accounts of the Brilliant Achievements of Generals Scott, Taylor, Worth, Wool, Twiggs; Colonels Doniphan, Fremont, and Others.

Illustrated by numerous Engravings—about 500 pp. octavo.

BY H. MONTGOMERY, ESQ.,

Author of "The Life of Zachary Taylor." c23t

J. C. DERBY & CO.,

Have just Published,

THE SECOND AND STEREOTYPED EDITION OF
MONTGOMERY'S
LIFE OF GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.366 pp. 12mo. 6 Illustrations, bound in Muslin, Gilt Backs.
Price \$1 12.

ALSO,

THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Containing 1000 Practical Forms for every Business Man; the New Constitution, &c., &c. By S. Jenkins, Counsellor. \$1 75.

BENEDICT'S JUSTICES' TREATISE under the New Constitution. 2d Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Large octavo. \$2 50.

HALL'S LAND OWNERS' MANUAL. Invaluable to every owner of Land in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin: containing the Constitutions of said States. In law sheep, octavo. \$2 50.

The above Works are for Sale by the Booksellers generally. c23t

NATURAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS.

PUBLISHED BY

S. G. SIMPKINS, BOSTON.

A NATURAL HISTORY

Of the most remarkable Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Reptiles, and Insects.

BY MRS. MARY TRIMMER.

WITH TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Abridged and Improved. Particularly designed for Youth in the United States, and suited to the use of Schools.

"This work may be regarded as an abridgment of Mrs. Trimmer's Natural History, though additions have been made from various sources, and a number of American animals introduced, not noticed in that work. An attempt has been made to present the subject in very clear, but necessarily brief terms, having it constantly in view to make it intelligible, instructive, and useful to that class of persons for whom it is chiefly intended. The work is adapted not only to general use, but to reading and recitation in schools; and the opportunity which the subject offered for occasional reflections and remarks, tending to cultivate feelings of humanity towards domestic, as well as other animals, has not been neglected. On the whole, we trust the work may be considered an improvement upon those which have preceded it on the same subject."—Editor. c23t

DAVIS'S REVELATIONS IN
THE CLAIRVOYANT STATE.

Was published, Wednesday, August 4th,

THE LECTURES OF THE CELEBRATED ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant, delivered in the city of New York, within the last year or two, while in the clairvoyant state.

Subjects: "The Principles of Nature; her Divine Revelations; and a Voice to Mankind, by and through Andrew Jackson Davis," &c., &c.

These Lectures will make an octavo volume of 800 pages, handsomely printed, and bound, and will be sold at \$2 50.

The work will be sold wholesale and retail by J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall, city of New York.

Orders will also be supplied by the publishers,

LYON & FISHBOUGH,

Jy31st

Williamsburg, L. I.

LIST OF BOOKS

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

DERBY, BRADLEY & CO.,Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

113 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI.

LAW BOOKS.

BARTON'S SUIT IN EQUITY. A new and revised edition, by James P. Holcombe. \$2.

Opinion of the original work by David Hoffman, Esq., author of "Course of Legal Study."

"This is a remarkably perspicuous and satisfactory outline of the practice, in which are explained, analytically and scientifically, the various forms of bills, answers, demurrers, pleas, and other proceedings, from the institution to the completion in chancery. It is preceded by an historical essay on the jurisdiction and objects of chancery; the whole of which is a clear and beautiful *coup d'œil* admirably adapted as an introduction to the study of practice and pleadings in this court. It appeared in 1796, and continues to maintain its high rank amidst the numerous works of late date."

McLEAN'S REPORTS. Reports of Cases Argued and Decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Seventh Circuit. By John McLean, Circuit Judge. 3 vols. \$15.

HOLCOMBE'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. An Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence, with notes and references to English and American Cases, adapted to the Use of Students. 1 vol. 8vo. By James P. Holcombe. \$3.

GILMAN'S DIGEST. Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the States of Indiana and Illinois, and the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the Seventh Circuit. By Charles Gilman, Counsellor at Law. 1 vol. \$5.

WALKER'S INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LAW. Designed as a First Book for Students. By Timothy Walker. Second edition, enlarged and amended. \$5.

THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT, or Book of Practical Forms. \$1 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNET'S Notes on the Early Settlement of the North Western Territory. \$2 50.

FLORAL EMBLEMS, or Moral Sketches from Flowers. By Margaret Cox. 50 cents.

Do. Do. colored plates. 63 cents.

AMERICAN ECONOMICAL HOUSE-KEEPER. 9th edition. By Mrs. Howland. 25 cents.

PILGRIMAGE OF ADAM AND DAVID, with a Sketch of their heavenly employment. A Bible Allegory. By Rev. James Gallaher. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 25.

INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE; or, the Origin and Development of the English Language, with Gems of Poetry. By E. L. Rice, Esq. \$1.

REID'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 12mo. 564 pages, sheep. \$1.

KINGSLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR. 40 cents.

BISHOP McILVAINE ON CONFIRMATION. 25 cts. Paper cover. 15 cts.

ORATORS OF THE REVOLUTION. The Eloquence of the Colonial and Revolutionary Times, with Sketches of Early American Statesmen and Patriots. By Rev. E. L. Magoon. 37½ cents.

NOTES ON THE WESTERN STATES; Containing Descriptive Sketches of their Soil, Climate, Resources, Scenery, Navigation, Trade, and Productions. By James Hall, author of "Border Tales," &c. Second edition, corrected and enlarged by the author.

The first edition of this work was published in 1838, and was well received. Since then the increase of the country has been so great as to render obsolete all accounts of its trade, resources, and productions, and to open the way for later intelligence. The work, as now about to be published, has not only been corrected to conform with the existing state of the facts, but large additions have been made, to embrace a wider circle of information. It will contain descriptions of the Western States, the Rivers Ohio, Mississippi; the Prairies, their soil, and a Theory as to their formation; Agricultural Products of the West; a full Account of the Public Lands of the United States; the Navigation of the Western Waters, its Obstructions, &c.; Western Steamboats; Trade and Commerce.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

DAVIES' First Lessons in Arithmetic: Designed for beginners; or, the First Steps of a Course of Arithmetical Instruction. 20 cents.

DAVIES' ARITHMETIC.

TOWN'S SPELLERS. 12½ cents.

ANALYSIS. 73½ cents.

all if

IRELAND'S**WELCOME TO THE STRANGER;**

OR,

AN EXCURSION THROUGH IRELAND,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATING

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

BY MRS A. NICHOLSON

1 vol. 12mo. \$1.

"The style of the work is straightforward, simple, truthful, and therefore eloquent; and of all the books on that much bewritten country, we have never met one half so interesting, instructive, or suggestive."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"The book will be found deeply interesting. In fact, it could scarcely be expected otherwise, when it is remembered that a lady of refined feeling, blended with deep and ardent piety, and a very graceful writer, withal, is the author; and that this lady actually travelled through Ireland, stopping at the low mud cabins by the wayside, and wherever she found an object of charity to whom she could minister consolation. We have never met with a book in which the condition of Ireland appeared to be so faithfully pictured."—Christian Secretary.

"Her heart is indeed warm with her theme—She bears you with breathless interest from cabin to cabin, and from mountain-top and valley to mountain-top and valley. Her bold and graphic descriptions charm you; her simple and touching delineations of Ireland's poor, melt you to tears, and command your sympathy."—Albany Spectator.

"We confess that we have received new light on the condition of Ireland, and are able to appreciate now as we were not able to appreciate before, how dreadful must have been the famine of last winter."—Recorder.

"She has made a book that speaks well both for her head and her heart. Her details of what she witnessed and experienced, are exceedingly minute and graphic, and display as much of Irish character as we have ever met with anywhere within the same limits."—Albany Argus.

Published by BAKER & SCRIBNER,

s25 3t

36 Park Row, and 145 Nassau Street.

BOOKS IN PRESS,

BY BENJAMIN B. MUSSEY & CO.

WHITTIER'S POETICAL WORKS.

The complete Poetical Works of J. G. Whittier, in one volume, 8vo., and will be published about the first of November.

LOCK-ARMSDEN; OR, THE SCHOOLMASTER.

A Tale, in one vol. 12mo., by the Author of "Mary Martin," or the Money Diggers, "Green Mountain Boys," &c.

THE FLORAL YEAR.—By Mrs. Dinnie.

This beautiful Poem will be illustrated by twelve Bouquets of Flowers, one for each month in the year, and an illuminated Title Page, and will be one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most appropriate Gift Books of the season.

OUR DAY.

A Gift for the times, by J. G. Adams & E. H. Chapin.

THE OPERA CHORUS BOOK.

The Opera Chorus Book, composed and arranged by E. L. White and J. G. Gould, and is well deserving the attention of Amateurs and Professors.

TYROLLEN LYRE—2d Edition.

The Tyrollean Lyre, a Glee Book, composed, selected, and arranged, by Edward L. White and John E. Gould.

MODERN HARP—8th Edition.

The Modern Harp; or, Boston Sacred Melodist.—A collection of Church Music, comprising in addition to many of the most Popular Tunes in common use, a great variety of new and original Tunes, Sentences, Chants, Motets, and Anthems, adapted to Social and Religious Worship, Societies, Singing Schools, &c., by E. L. White & J. E. Gould. au2t 1f

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD C. VALENTINE, 45 Gold Street, New York, having furnished his STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY with materials for executing orders in every branch of his business, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

His facilities for stereotyping heavy works at short notice, and for executing MATHEMATICAL WORKS, and WORKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, with elegance and accuracy, are believed not to be surpassed by those of any similar establishment in the country.

Specimens of work will at all times be furnished, and references given to the most respectable publishers in the United States. #3

THE AMERICAN ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Brought up to 1847.

LEA & BLANCHARD, PHILADELPHIA,

Publish and have for sale,

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA:

A POPULAR DICTIONARY

OF ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
AND BIOGRAPHY.IN FOURTEEN LARGE OCTAVO VOLUMES OF OVER SIX HUNDRED DOUBLE COLUMNED PAGES EACH.
For sale very low, in various styles of binding.During the long period which this work has been before the public, it has attained a very high character as an
ENCYCLOPÆDIA FOR DAILY REFERENCE.

Containing in a comparatively moderate space, a vast quantity of information which is scarcely to be met with elsewhere, and of the exact kind which is wanted in the daily exigencies of conversation and reading. It has also a recommendation shared by no other work of the kind now before the public, in being an American book. The numerous American Biographies, Accounts of American Inventions and Discoveries, References to our Political Institutions, and the general adaptation of the whole to our own peculiar habits and modes of thought, peculiarly suit it to readers in this country. From these causes, it is also especially fitted for all

DISTRICT SCHOOL AND OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

in some of which it has been tried with great satisfaction. It fulfils, to a greater extent than perhaps any similar work, the requirements for these institutions, presenting in a small compass and price, the materials of a library, and furnishing a book for every-day use and reference, indispensable to those removed from the large public collections.

Some years having elapsed since the original thirteen volumes of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA were published, to bring it up to the present day, with the history of that period, at the request of numerous subscribers, the publishers have just issued a

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME (THE FOURTEENTH),

Bringing the Work up to the year 1847.

EDITED BY HENRY VETHAKE, LL.D.

Vice-Provost and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, Author of "A Treatise on Political Economy."

In one large octavo volume of over 650 double columned pages.

"This volume is worth owning by itself, as a most convenient and reliable compend of recent History, Biography, Statistics, &c. &c. The entire work forms the cheapest and probably now the most desirable Encyclopædia for popular use."—*New York Tribune*."The Conversations Lexicon (Encyclopædia Americana) has become a household book in all the intelligent families in America, and is undoubtedly the best depositary of biographical, historical, geographical, and political information of that kind which discriminating readers require."—*Silliman's Journal*."This volume of the Encyclopædia is a Westminster Abbey of American reputation. What names are on the roll since 1833?"—*N. Y. Literary World*."The work to which this volume forms a supplement, is one of the most important contributions that has ever been made to the literature of our country. Besides condensing into a comparatively narrow compass, the substance of larger works of the same kind which had preceded it, it contains a vast amount of information that is not elsewhere to be found, and is distinguished not less for its admirable arrangement, than for the variety of subjects of which it treats. The present volume, which is edited by one of the most distinguished scholars of our country, is worthy to follow in the train of those which have preceded it. It is a remarkably felicitous condensation of the more recent improvements in science and the arts, besides forming a very important addition to the department of Biography, the general progress of society, &c. &c."—*Albany Argus*.
o9 1f

CLASSICAL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

S. G. SIMPKINS. BOSTON.

FOLSOM'S LIVY.

Titii Livii Patavini Historiarum Liber Primus et Selecta quædam Capita. Curavit Notulisque instruxit, CAROLUS FOLSOM, Academiæ Harvardianæ olim Bibliothecarius.

15th Stereotype Edition.

From the North American Review.

"This selection from the remains of the great Roman historian, is designed for the use of those students in our higher schools, colleges, and universities, who have surmounted the difficulties of grammatical construction in the Latin language, and who are prepared to enter on a course of reading, where the higher qualities of style, as well as the structure, sentiments, and general execution of a work, become objects of attention. For this purpose, we know not how a book could be better adapted than that which we have now named. Livy has been reckoned, even from his own time, among the greatest masters of historical composition; and his copiousness, nobleness of expression, and splendid eloquence have called forth the loudest applauses of critics and commentators. If the selection of an author, in reference to the object in view, is unexceptionable, the manner, in which he is exhibited in this edition, deserves also our commendation. The first book, which is made up almost wholly of those great commonplaces which should be familiar to every scholar, is given entire. From the remaining books, to the end of the fourth decade, such parts have been extracted, as promise from the events described, and from the manner of narration, to fix the attention, and deeply interest the feelings of the student. That these extracts may have in no instance the character of mere fragments, the Epitomes of the books are published in their order; by a reference to which, the place in the history that each part occupies, and its relation to the whole, will be easily understood. This volume is likewise recommended by neatness and correctness, qualities so grateful to every scholar, and exhibits, in these respects, a striking contrast to the wretched guise in which we find too many of the school-classics with which our book-market abounds. ***

"The several extracts in this volume may be considered what by artists are denominated studies; and all of them deserve to be perused not once, or cursorily, but often, and with close and assiduous attention."

FOLLEN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

11th Edition.

FOLLEN'S GERMAN READER, FOR BEGINNERS.

10th Edition.

Follen's German Grammar and Reader have been very highly recommended. The second and third editions of the Grammar were both greatly improved by corrections and additional rules and illustrations, by the author; since which he work has passed through several editions.
s47t

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

Foreign Bookseller, 4 Barclay street.

LIST OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

HOMERI Ilias, von Crusius, Hannover, 1845. Bound. \$2 25.
" Odyssea. " 1842. " \$2 25.

THIERSCH. Griechische Grammatik vorzüglich des Homerischen Dialektes. Leipzig. Bound. \$2 75.

KUHNER. Ausführliche Grammatik der Griechischen Sprache. 2 vols., bound. \$4 25.

— Elementar Grammatik der Griechischen Sprache. Bound. \$1 12½.

— Griechische Schulgrammatik. Bound. \$1 50.

MULLER. Geschichte der Griechischen Literatur. 2 vols., bound. \$4 75.

BAHR. Geschichte der Römischen Literatur. 2 vols. in paper cover. \$4 38.

DUNZER. Römischen Satiriker. Bound. \$2.

KUHNER. Schulgrammatik der Lateinischen Sprache. Bound. \$1 50.

— Elementar Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache. \$1 18.

ENGELMAN.—Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum et Graecorum et Latinorum. Bound. \$2 50.

THOLUCH.—Studien christlicher Andacht. Bound. \$2 25.

SCHLEIERMACHER der christliche Glaube. 2 vols. bound. \$4 25.

NEANDER Geschichte der Pflanzung und Leitung der christlichen Kirche. Hamburg, 1847. 2 vols. bound. \$4 25.

LENTZ Geschichte der evangelischen Kirche. Leipzig, 1846. Bound. \$2.

DORNER Die Lehre von der Person Christi. Stuttgart, 1845. Bound. \$5.

MARHEINECKE. System der theologischen Moral. Herausgegeben v. Stephen Matthies u. W. Vatke. Berlin, 1847. Bound. \$3 25.

HAGENBACH Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte. 1st vol. Leipsig, 1847. \$1 75.

BENFEY Die persischen Keilschriften mit Uebersetzung und Glossar. Leipzig, 1847. \$1 25.

CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS. Editio stereotypa cura D. J. L. G. Beck. Lipsiae. 2 vols. 4to. bound. \$5 75.

THE LATE BATTLES IN MEXICO.

A full account of the recent battles of CONTRERAS and CHURUBUSCO, together with the CAPTURE AND BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ, and storming of CERRO GORDO, with Maps, Diagrams, and Engravings, will be found in the new edition of the illustrated Life of General Winfield Scott. Price 25 cents. Just published by
A. E. BARNES & CO., 51 John st.

In Press and will be published shortly,

THE HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR, with Maps and Engravings, by Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. Price 25 cents. o2 2t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

SPALDING & SHEPARD,

Respectfully invite Country Merchants and dealers to give them a call before they make their purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

They may rest assured that they can be supplied with any School Books that are used in any part of the country, and at prices probably much lower than was ever dreamed or even thought of. Please call at

SHEPARD'S OLD STAND,

and there you will find him at home, and ready to wait upon all that come.

As you are coming up Broadway, look for John street, and you will find the store directly opposite. That is
s18t SPALDING & SHEPARD'S, 129½ Broadway.COLTON & JENKINS,
BOOKBINDERS.

142 and 144 Nassau Street.

Cloth, Silk, Imt. Morocco, Embossed and Law Binding; also, covers of all kinds, made for the trade.

C. & J. Having a large assortment of movable stamps, are able to make designs suitable for any work, without having them cut purposely; and the extent of their establishment, and number of hands employed, enable them to execute orders with despatch. f13 1f

NEW BOOKS.

HENRY F. ANNERS,
PUBLISHER & BOOKSELLER,211 Market Street above Eighth,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. By T. S. Arthur.
LOVERS AND HUSBANDS. do. do.
MARRIED AND SINGLE. do. do.
FANNY DALE. do. do.
THE MAIDEN. do. do.
THE WIFE. do. do.
THE MOTHER. do. do.

THE LADY AT HOME, or Leaves from the Every-day
Book of an American Woman. do (just ready)
THE YOUNG MUSIC TEACHER. do do.

The above are of Uniform size (18mo.), bound in fine
muslin, gilt back, and sold at 42 cents per volume.

STORIES FOR MY YOUNG FRIENDS. By T. S.
Arthur. 6 fine engravings, square 16mo cloth gilt.
Price 56 cents.

IMPROVING STORIES FOR THE YOUNG. By T. S.
Arthur. 18mo. fine cloth gilt, 35 cents.
The same Book, fine fancy boards, morocco back. Price
18½ cents.

THE LIFE, Imprisonment, and Adventures of Baron
Trenck. 1 vol. 18mo. fine cloth, gilt, fine Engravings.
Price 65 cents.

THE AMERICAN Lady's and Gentleman's Modern
Letter-Writer, of Business, Duty, Love, &c. 24mo. cloth,
31 cents.

— DREAM BOOK. 24mo. fine cloth, frontispiece.
31 cents.

— HOUSEWIFE. Containing Receipts for 400
Dishes. 24mo. cloth. 31 cents.

The same books in half Morocco, at 25 cents. In
Fancy Boards, at 15 cents.

THE AMERICAN Gentleman's Book of Etiquette and
Modern Letter Writing. 24mo. fine cloth.

— Gentleman's Book of Etiquette; or, Rules for
Regulating Society. 24mo. cloth, gilt. 31 cents. The
same book, fancy boards, 15 cents.

THE POETRY AND SENTIMENT OF FLOWERS.
24mo. colored plates, fine fancy cloth, gilt edges.
35 cents.

THE LADY'S EVERY DAY HAND-BOOK OF

Modern Letter-Writing,
Dreams, their Origin, &c.,
Domestic Cookery, Receipts for 400 Dishes,
The Poetry and Sentiment of Flowers.
24mo. colored plates, fine fancy cloth, 60 cents.

ANNUALS FOR 1848.

THE HYACINTH;

Or, Affection's Gift.

(A JUVENILE ANNUAL) FOR 1848.

Five fine Mezzotinto Steel Plates, fancy cloth, richly gilt,
Price \$1.25.

THE GIFT OF FRIENDSHIP;

Or, Token of Remembrance,

AN ANNUAL FOR 1848

6 fine Line Engravings, by the best Artists.

Elegant morocco, richly gilt, \$2.25.

These Annuals have been much improved over former
years.
Original contributions by some of the best authors.

Common Prayer, 18mo.

NEW STANDARD EDITION.

JUST PUBLISHED,

COMMON PRAYER,

18mo., Pica type.

LARGE PSALMS AND HYMNS.

Printed from the Standard, as prepared by the Commit-
tee of the General Convention of 1844. 3 fine steel plates,
by Gimbrede, and others. Elegantly bound in emb. moro.,
gilt, Turkey morocco, super. and silk velvet and clasps.
EARLY ORDERS from the Trade solicited.

HENRY F. ANNERS, Publisher and Bookseller,
211 24th St Philadelphia.

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

232 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

MR. COOPER'S NOVEL

THE CRATER; OR, VULCAN'S PEAK.

A TALE OF THE PACIFIC,

BY

JAS. FENNIMORE COOPER, ESQ.,

Author of "The Spy," "Last of the Mohicans," &c.
2 vols. Price 50 cents.

This work forms a narrative—mostly nautical—that re-
minds one of those simple but most fascinating tales first
appearing from the pen of our gifted American author.
Independently of the exhibition of Mr. Cooper's unrivalled
powers of description, a light drapery of sweet romance
envelopes this work, that renders its charms most alluring.
In a word, the book combines that pleasant blending of
nature and fiction which we find so delightful in the nar-
rative of Sir Edward Seaward, and in that of De Foe—the
immortal "Robinson Crusoe."

ALSO, NOW READY.

SIR HENRY MORGAN THE BUCCANEER. By the
Author of "Rattlin the Reefer." Price 25 cts.

MARMADUKE HERBERT; or, the Fatal Error. By
Lady Blessington. Price 25 cts.

IN PRESS.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN; their Causes and Cure,
familiarily explained; with practical hints for their
prevention, and for the Preservation of Female Health.
By F. Hollick, M.D. Lecturer on Physiology and Female
Diseases, &c. In one vol. cloth binding. Price \$1.

BRIAN O'LINN; or, Luck is Everything. Illustrated.

LAUNCELOT WIDGE. By Charles Hooton, Esq.

THE OLD JUDGE; or, Life in a Colony. By the Author
of "Sam Slick."

THE OLD CONVENTS OF PARIS.

THE HAUNTED MARSH. By George Sand.

FAUST; a Romance. By the Author of the "Mysteries
of London." Illustrated.

THE LOVES OF PARIS. Translated from the French
of Paul Feval. Illustrated.

RATTLIN THE REEFER; Cruise of the Midge; Tom
Cring's Log; Anne Grey; The Admiral's Daughter;
Richard of York; Brambletye House; Tor Hill;
Orphans of Unswalden; The Bondman; The Dark
Lady of Doonah; Lodore.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

THE SHAKSPEARE NOVELS—Comprising "Youth of
Shakspeare," "Shakspeare and his Friends," and
"Secret Passion." Each 50 cents.

THE STRUGGLES AND ADVENTURES OF CHRIS-
topher Tadpole. By Albert Smith. With a profusion
of humorous engravings, executed in the best style of
art, by J. W. Orr. First part, 25 cents.

ARDENT TROUGHTON; the Wrecked Merchant. By
the author of "Peter Simple," "Percival Keene," &c.
This is one of the most excellent Sea Stories the gallant
Captain ever wrote. Price 25 cents.

CAMP AND QUARTER-DECK. A concise, graphic
narration of the principal battles fought on land and sea,
from Valmy to Waterloo—1792-1815. With over 100
Life Sketches of the various commanders serving
during that period; accompanied by numerous battle-
scenes and portraits. Part I. Price 25 cents.

JOSEPH RUSHBROOK. By Captain Mattrat. 25 cts.

LOG OF A PRIVATEERSMAN. By Captain Mattrat.
25 cents.

CLEVELAND.—This masterly book has received the
highest commendations from the English press;
Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazine especially. 25 cts.

INGLEBOROUGH HALL. By Mary Howitt. 25 cts.

MARTIN THE FOUNDLING, complete. 75 cts.

THE HISTORY OF ST. GILES AND ST. JAMES.
Complete. 37½ cts.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PRACTICAL READER.

The Fourth Book of Tower's Series for Common
Schools—developing principles of Elocution, practically
illustrated by Elementary Exercises—with reading Les-
sons, in which references are made to these principles.
Published by CADY & BURGESS,
203 3d St. 60 John street.

STANDARD EDITIONS OF THE COMMON PRAYER
AND PROPER LESSONS.

This Day is Published,

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

A New Edition, 18mo. with beautiful illustrations.

In Press,

THE PROPER LESSONS OF THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

18mo. uniform with the Common Prayer, nearly ready.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

24mo. large Type, nearly ready.

THE PROPER LESSONS,

24mo. large Type.

The attention of the Trade and the Public is called to
these New Editions of the Common Prayer and Lessons.
They are printed on fine sized paper, and large type.
The Psalms and Hymns are also in large type, and can be
had in various bindings.

They have been carefully read and corrected by the
Standard, by a Presbyter of the Church, appointed by
Bishop Potter, whose certificate is annexed, and are con-
sidered to be more correct than any yet published.

THOMAS WARDLE, Philadelphia.

c9 11

THE

CHRISTIAN CABINET LIBRARY.

This series of valuable books consists of one hundred
and twelve volumes, neatly bound in cloth, gilt backs,
18mo.

Among others who have assisted in enriching this
series of volumes, might be mentioned Pollok—Serle—
Bogatzky—Hervy—Jay—Bickersteth—Krummacker—
Pike—Doddridge—Buchanan—Bonar—Hamilton—Baxter—
Noel—D'Aubigné—Alleine—Bonnet—Monot—Scott—
Mrs. Duncan—Caroline Fry—Old Humphrey—Matthew
Henry—Hugh White—Jane Taylor—Leigh Richmond—
Catherine Sinclair—Grace Kennedy, &c., &c.

As they are not numbered any volume can be purchased
separately.

Among the recent volumes are:—Old Humphrey's Pleas-
ant Tales—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry by Dr. Duncan
—The Indians of North America, illustrated—Bogatzky's
Golden Treasury—Paterson on the Shorter Catechism—
The Loss of the Australia—Life of Colonel Gardiner—
Henry on Prayer—Jane Taylor's Works, 7 vols.—Medita-
tions on the Lord's Prayer, by Rev. L. Bonnet—Scripture
Reader's Guide, by Caroline Fry—The Night of Weeping,
by Bonar. Published by

c9 ROBERT CARTER, New York,

THE

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY
REVIEW

WILL be published on the first of December, 1847, and
continued on the first day of March, June, and
September.

It will be devoted to the interests of no Party or Class,
but its conductors will endeavor to present an open and
fair field for the notice and discussion of matters pertain-
ing to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and
Humanity.

The Review will be conducted by E. W. EMERSON,
THEODORE PARKER, and J. ELLIOT CABOT, assisted by
several other gentlemen.

Each number will contain about 125 pages, at the rate
of \$3 a year in advance.

Subscriptions received by

CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO.
252 Broadway.

c9 14

STATIONER'S WAREHOUSE.

203 PEARL STREET,
(Near Maiden Lane.)

J. K. HERRICK,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN
Staple and Fancy Stationery, Papers, &c.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1847.

C. F. HOFFMAN, EDITOR.

Reviews.

The Journeyman Joiner; or, the Companion of the Tour of France. By George Sand. Translated by F. Geo. Shaw. New York: William H. Graham.

In former days when the productions of the press were somewhat rare, a critic thought it unbecoming the dignity of his office to meddle with those devoid of artistic merit, as they were sure to be so soon cast down the current of oblivion, that the thing might be forgot, be out of mind before his denouncement should be forthcoming: now on the contrary such is the rapidity of composition, such the avidity for all kinds of mental excitement, that inferior and objectionable aliment will find a good demand, rather than the public forego its eager cry of "give," "give." Since the days of the Revolution, the crude and exciting theories of France have found a ready response upon this side of the water. Our people, outraged by the political oppression of Great Britain, recoiled so far from her sympathies, that they threw themselves into the arms of a more subtle, and in the long run, more dangerous enemy to human good—an enemy, whose elegant sensuality, whose casuistical morals, and enfeebling Protean sentimentalism, are far more destructive to national greatness, than the downright injustice, tangible tyranny, and surly arrogance of the English.

Our colonial training had suppressed somewhat the egotism of the people, lowered the sentiment of pride, and in its place heightened the approbative quality, which of itself brought us into nearer affinity with the French than the English; and thus has been created a large class who reject the sturdy elements of our Anglo-Saxon character, and harmonize more readily with the lighter and more speculative modern Gallican. Probably this tendency is so fixed, we are so fairly en route for Progress, that nothing will counteract to arrest us. We must patiently take the jargon of French Jacobinism for superior and practicable wisdom—and swallow the grossness and licentiousness of the French novelists, because we have translators who delight in such "journey work," (we dare not use the epithets which spring to our pen), and readers whose vitiated taste and whose dull imaginations require the excitement thus prepared for them.

Of the present work of George Sand, which is but the prelude to a forth-coming continuance of the same material, so we are informed by the author, one hardly knows whether it is designed to be one of serious import, or only an experiment upon the patience and gullibility of the public. We remember hearing of a pleasant blunderer in the use of words who proposed having a *serpentine* walk straight up to his front door, and the elaborate circumlocutions, the misty and inflated floundering of George Sand upon her little inch of socialism, bring us up at once to the straight fact of the front door. Dr. Johnson was once very much mortified at a dream in which he found himself worsted by his antagonist in an argument; but the good Dr. upon awakening soothed his discomfited self-esteem by the reflection, that he provided the weapons for his own defeat—so it is with this ingenious lady politician, she so happily and adroitly knocks over all her own arguments, if such they can be called, that we are in doubt whether after all she meant anything serious in the whole mat-

ter. There is a plenty of thunder and lightning, as Schiller said of Madame De Stael's Germany, but, unlike the Stael, George Sand seems to be guiltless of an aim, or having lived in the mistiness of her own speculations, mistakes an explosion amid her fogs for a thunder blast, at which Jura shall call to the listening Alps.

Of the principles of Socialism which she ostensibly wishes to advocate, we have no time here to speak; we say "ostensibly," for the result of her work leaves an irresistible doubt upon the mind whether after all George Sand is not a crafty woman who is casting the hopeful scheme into contempt; who amid her glittering bombast about equality, means to give the whole thing a "stab under the fifth rib," while at the same time she smilingly questions, "art thou in health, my brother?" The very means which she upholds to promote this equality, that of Associations, Secret Societies, &c., take but the first step, and then give the death-blow to the very equality for which they are sticking. They create grades and dignitaries, and these can from the nature of things be accessible only to the few. Here at once we have an inner and a higher range; and what does it matter to the man, the true man, whether this higher grade belongs to the great world, with which he comes in contact only incidentally, or whether this higher grade be occupied by the man at his elbow?

The great struggle of humanity is to prevent evils from becoming like encrusted lava, deadening and sterile. Every phase of society, such is the infirmity of our nature, must develop a new evil, and certain elements tending to abuse—and we must watch vigilantly that these do not envelope the body politic with Laocoonic folds; that provisions, once salutary, do not survive their time, and become oppressive; but inequalities must and will prevail where man is. Superior wisdom, superior sagacity, superior power any way must and will gain an ascendancy of influence, wealth, or aggregate importance; and it is only as our humanity is trained to the highest good, as taught by the precepts of Jesus, that evils will not accrue from this natural action.

It is curious to read the crudities thrust out in the shape of attacks upon human society by the advocates of "Progress."

Society exists everywhere—amongst the savage and the civilized—it is no monster erected by collusion and tyranny to entrap and oppress the helpless and dependent; but a state springing naturally from the action of human qualities: and till we are made angels abuses will creep in; and it is no less the legitimate action of human qualities, to watch vigilantly for the appearance of these abuses, and apply the remedy, out of those same faculties. Theory is a very beautiful thing—it has its use likewise, namely, to keep alive in the human mind the standard of completeness, of perfection; but men go on, evolving new forms of society, and the Ideal of Theory becomes inappropriate; and amid the bustle and urgency of their own needs, men create that which their circumstances demand.

What shall we say then! are the dreams of the Poet, the Philosopher, and the Philanthropist, never to be realized? can nothing be done? is our beautiful enthusiasm but a mockery? God forbid! Herein rests our Conservatism, "this is the salt of the earth," this is the Ark containing the Covenant between us and our God, from which we read now and then a great truth that shall throw light upon our path; this is the pillar of cloud which in the black and terrible night of

human need sends forth its hidden light to guide and cheer. But the question comes back, shall we achieve nothing? will not the great masses rise from their debasement, and the rich and the powerful abate their arrogance in the face and eyes of a merciful heaven? Do we labor, and hope, and pray for naught? Is our labor vain? Again we would say, God forbid; we shall do much, very much individually; collectively, somewhat. We must take the child upon its mother's knee, and turn its eyes heavenward first, and then lead them with a great human love earthward, and in this way a new nationality will be created, by which men will cease to hurt and destroy. But the time is far distant, and we must still cling to our aspiration as the means of holding the truth a fixed element in the soul.

If George Sand be truly an advocate for Socialism, she is far from recommending its theories; she has too little coherency, too little of concise, synthetic, and analytic power to be of effectual aid in any cause—while the preponderance of an imagination stimulated by qualities at variance with a high elevation of views renders the atmosphere she creates one to be at once distrusted.

We have said we are half inclined to doubt her serious design to aid in the progress of equality; if such be the fact, she is so deficient in consecutiveness, as to be unable to adhere to her plan. In the characters before us, we have an Old Count, good-natured and artful, proud, benevolent, and adroit, who has retired to an old chateau, with a granddaughter and niece. He determines to repair a dilapidated chapel, and for this purpose brings into his employ two men of the people—or, in other words, Joiners. Now these youths are both handsome, so handsome that all the aristocracy about them are quite thrown into the background. One is rather learned than otherwise; both intelligent, and both full to the brim of the dignity inherent in man. Very naturally, both fall in love with the ladies of the chateau—and are beloved in return. The Count's granddaughter, the little aristocrat, is fully, genuinely, and nobly attached to the handsome, eloquent Pierre.

Now here is the point of the book—half forgotten, or purposely dropped by the author. The aristocrat's daughter should have been left a genuine scion of the old régime, in order to carry out the doctrine of equality—but we are more than taught that she is the daughter of Napoleon, that great colossus from the people; and therefore her sympathies might be legitimate! but the pretty Marchioness is in fact so only by marriage, being the daughter of a tradesman, and she coquets with the handsome Corinthian, and finally deserts him to gratify her pride and ambition with the aristocracy. All this is very human, but we do not see how it is to enforce the sentiment of equality. In conclusion, the whole troop are outwitted by the courteous and crafty old Count; and the men of the people, the lovelorn maiden, the coquette, and the speeches upon equality, are all prostrate before the superior address of THE MAN OF THE WORLD. If this is not flinging the cat in the face and eyes of an audience, we do not know what is—and if George Sand goes on to write up Socialism in the style of the present volume, its advocates may well cry out "deliver me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies."

We have made no extracts, conceiving there is little in the volume to interest our readers.

Documents concerning the Life and Character of Emanuel Swedenborg. Re-edited and enlarged. By George Bush, Professor of Hebrew in the New York University. New York: John Allen.

THERE is an eddy in the Atlantic Ocean rarely painted by Washington Irving, in his *Voyages of Columbus*, and still more elaborately described, if we recollect aright, by our own highly scientific Lieut. Maury of the Navy, who refers the phenomenon to the action of the Gulf stream—an eddy in the wave-ribbed Atlantic wastes, where the ocean waters never foam—where the winds make no current along the surface—where weeds, and wrecks, and the carcasses of sea-monsters—after drifting—drifting from regions far remote, lie floating sluggishly at last, as if in a stagnant pool. Year after year, as the slimy ooze thus thickens, it is believed to hold more and more upon its murky bosom, rare things of art, dropped from dissolving wrecks. Many a forgotten valuable will doubtless some day be there found safely encased, and unwound again to light from its sea-weed wrapping, its ocean ceremonies.

When that pool shall be broken up, it will offer a curious similitude in the congeries of strange things turned up to the light of the moon, to American literature at the present day. By American literature we mean not in this connexion merely that produced by ourselves, but the literature of any country which meets in America an acceptance characteristic of our countrymen.

Will anybody deny that the essential doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg have been thus mixed up with literary slime and polemical sea-weed, till their vitality seemed passing into stagnation—water-sodden in the sea of oblivion, and apparently fast sinking into its silent depths? And now, though few of us can tell what part of Swedenborg's writings are worth preserving above the rest, is there not a quick and growing feeling among the American public, that they contain some of the rarest hints to struggling humanity which genius, learning, and piety, have yet bequeathed to our race?

The question of Swedenborg being an impostor, if ever gravely entertained by critics of any weight, has long since been put at rest by the whole testimony of the man's life; but the question as to his sanity, we are afraid, must ever remain as disputable as that of Hamlet's madness. We remember, in early youth, reading in an odd volume of his works, his dramatic interviews with angels, with curious relish. But in our then ignorance of his system, we regarded them only as literary forms of promulgating speculations upon truth—mere forms, like Lucian's *Dialogues of the Dead*, or Landor's *Conversations*. Nor have we ever since taken the same satisfaction in his writings after learning that the learned son of Bishop Swedberg claimed to be a veritable spiritual Reporter—a prophet as well as an author. In the latter capacity, the first appearance of Swedenborg, or Swedberg, as he was then called, ere being ennobled, was in the year 1709; when at the age of one-and-twenty he published at Upsal, a critical dissertation entitled "*An. Annæi Senecæ et Publii Syri Mimi, forsan et aliorum selectæ sententiæ cum Annotationibus Erasmi et Græcæ Scalegeri, notis illustratæ.*" This was followed in a subsequent year by a collection of Latin poems published at Skara, under the title of "*Ludus Heliconius sive carmina miscellanea quæ variis in locis cecinit Em. Swed-*

berg." Rapidly following these, came *Essays and Remarks* on questions in mathematics and physics, which he printed at Stockholm in the Swedish language, with the significant Latin title, *Dædalus Hyperboreus*. His vast attainments first sought in the University of Upsal, and afterwards enriched during four successive years in those of England, Holland, France, and Germany, now made him known for his learning throughout Christendom; and at the early age of twenty-eight, he was invited by Charles XII. to fill the important station of Assessor Extraordinary of the Board of Mines of Sweden; an appointment whose complimentary as well as substantial character was rendered still more marked by the offer of the king that the young scholar should make his selection between this office and a professorship in the Royal University of Upsal.

Swedenborg, while now brought into correspondence with all the most eminent scholars of Europe, with whom he showed his skill in the Oriental and European languages, as well as the classic letters of antiquity, still pursued his researches in philosophy; in all the branches of mathematics; in natural history and mechanics; in anatomy, astronomy, and theology: while at the same time his character as "the man of duty"—the public functionary who discharged with fidelity all the employments and requisitions of his office, the private citizen, reliable for every duty which appertains to a private station, became proverbial as combined in his person and character. And now, too, at the siege of Fredericks-hall, in 1718, he appears upon the scene of active life as the practical engineer and mechanic. "He contrived," says Sandel, "to transport over valleys and mountains, by the help of machines of his own invention, two galleys, five large boats, and a sloop, from Stromstadt to Iderfjol, which divides Sweden from Norway towards the south; that is to say, the distance of two miles and a half. By this operation, the king found himself in a situation to carry on his plans; for under the cover of these galleys and boats, he transported on pontoons his heavy artillery, which it would have been impossible to have conveyed by land, under the very walls of Fredericks-hall."

Again, in the printing office, with his MSS., he in the same year published "an Introduction to Algebra, under the title of *Regel-Konsten*; in 1719, a Proposal for fixing the value of the Coin, and determining the Measures, of Sweden, so as to suppress Fractions, and facilitate Calculations: and in the same year, a treatise on the position of the Earth and the Planets; with another on the Height of the Tides, and the greater Flux and Reflux of the Sea in former ages; with Proofs furnished by various appearances in Sweden."

In 1721, to gain a more thorough knowledge of metallurgy, he undertook a second course of travels through foreign countries, to examine their mines and smelting works. In this journey he acquired new stores of knowledge; and before the close of the year 1722, had enriched science with the following works:—

"1. A Prodomus [or Sketch and Specimen] of a work on the Principles of Natural Things, or New Attempts at explaining the Phenomena of Chemistry and Physics on Geometrical Principles. 2. New Observations and Discoveries respecting Iron and Fire, especially respecting the Elementary Nature of Fire. With a new mode of constructing Chimneys. 3. A new Method of finding the Longitude of Places either on Land or at Sea, by Lunar Observations. 4. A] Mode for constructing Dry Docks for Ship-

ping, in Harbors where there are no Tides. 5. A new Mode of constructing Dykes to exclude Inundations of the Sea or of Rivers. 6. A Mode of ascertaining, by Mechanical means, the qualities of Vessels of different Constructions. 7. Miscellaneous Observations on Natural Things, particularly on Minerals, Fire, and the Strata of Mountains."

Seven volumes in all! An amazing fertility. In the years succeeding, he divided his time and his occupations between the business of the Royal Board of Mines and his studies, till 1733, when he finished his great work entitled *Opera Philosophica et Memorabilia*, in three folio volumes.

About this time Swedenborg is believed, by some, to have had a direct revelation from the other world, while others, more sceptical, urge that from the time of completing this great folio work he probably thought of applying his knowledge of the physical world, at once so vast and so minute, to matters of more subtle investigation. We now quote one of his countrymen, Mr. Sandel, upon this supposed application of Swedenborg's erudition to the spirit secrets of the universe.

"I think I shall not be mistaken if I assert, that Swedenborg, from the time when he first began to think for himself, was animated by a secret fire, an ardent desire to attain to the discovery of the most abstract things; and that he thenceforward thought that he had obtained a glimpse of the means of arriving at his end. I think I am justified in this supposition, on a comparison of his last works with his first, though they treat of very different subjects.

"He contemplated the great edifice of the universe in general. He afterwards examined such of its parts as come within the limits of our knowledge. He saw that the whole is arranged in a uniform order and governed by certain laws. He took particular notice, in this immense machine, of everything that can be explained on mathematical principles. He doubted not that the Supreme Creator had arranged the whole, even to the most imperceptible parts, in the most entire harmony and the most complete mutual agreement; and this agreement, as a mathematical philosopher, he endeavored to develop, by drawing conclusions from the smallest parts to the greatest, from that which is visible before our eyes to that which is scarcely discoverable even by the aid of optical glasses. He thus formed to himself a system founded upon a certain species of mechanism, and supported by reasoning—a system, the arrangement of which is so solid, and the composition so serious, that it claims and merits all the attention of the learned: as for others, they may do better not to meddle with it. According to this system, he explains all that the most certain facts and the soundest reasoning can offer to our meditations. If we dare not adopt the whole, there are at least many excellent things in it which we may apply to our use. But he went further: he wished to combine this system with religion.

"Happy are they, who, in their investigations of the most sublime subjects, have been the least unintelligible! If, with the most profound knowledge, and with the greatest strength of intellect, they have not been able to avoid illusions and to attain the end proposed, they at least have struck out new paths for the exercise of our intellectual faculties; one idea leads to another; and thus they have opened the way to discoveries of greater certainty. Even the searchers for the philosopher's stone, if, after all their labors, they have not succeeded in making gold, have at least enriched chemistry with many valuable discoveries."

The following enumeration of Swedenborg's subsequent writings, seems to prove that the vigor and fertility of his mind had by no means been exhausted by his previous productions:—

"1. *Prodomus Philosophiæ Ratiocinantis de Infinito, de Causa Finali Creationis, et de Me-*

True modesty is on this account so beautiful, because it announces the supremacy of the idea of perfection in the mind, and at the same time gives truth and sincerity the victory over force and vanity.

Pride, arrogance, and conceit, are therefore so common, because they betray the absence of that idea of perfection, without which there is nothing great or noble.

If ingratitude could extinguish benevolence, the world must daily be destroyed by a deluge, or in flames.

Common minds are hardened by ingratitude; but to superior natures, it is an occasion for new acts of kindness.

Benevolence that can be extinguished by ingratitude, is no true virtue, but, as it were base tinder, upon which vanity has thrown a spark, which is no sooner kindled than extinguished.

True goodness of heart nourishes itself on the good which it does to others. The good loves him to whom he does good, as the bad hates whom he has injured.

We have not progressed far on our way, if, like children, we are ready to chase after every flower and butterfly. Vanity, which, ruled by the charm of the moment, flutters, now towards this and now to that, will bring to naught the best faculties. No one has ever attained eminence in any affair, who has not early fixed one aim in his eye, and with perseverance followed the arched ascent.

How many a man hates his neighbor for no other reason, than because he knows he deserves himself to be hated by him.

The deepest essence of humanity steps forth in love. True love is the mother of true virtue. Nothing bad can exist near it. It is a child of Heaven, and leads to Heaven. Indeed, all the attainments of the understanding only enkindle an unsatisfied longing for more extended conquests; love in her rich fulness gives that satisfaction which is akin to the content of the blessed. Even unhappy love has so much of this, that for the sake of it, its very pains are dear to us.

For a heart that cannot escape a sense of obligation, it must be the greatest misfortune to be obliged to those who must despise it.

He who fears necessarily to disoblige others, will never be sure of doing his duty. He who unnecessarily disoblige, will often have to do without the aid of others when he most needs it. He who inconveniences others without cause, purchases for himself a poor satisfaction, if the injury is not returned, hatred; if it is, contempt.

The abyss betwixt man and God is so great, that man must ever despair of attaining a view of the Highest had not God come to meet him. This takes place when he reveals himself in great, pious, and pure souls. Such a revelation was Christ, who truly declares, and in this sense: "I am the way, the truth, and the life."

The saying, "*Do right, and fear no man,*" contains more wisdom than all works which would regulate the intercourse with men can ever teach. "*Do right, and fear no man,*" this is the one safe compass upon the sea of life.

FLEMISH LITERATURE—DE LAET.

We find in a late number of *The Athenæum* an interesting paper on the literature of Belgium, and incidentally upon the most prominent of contemporary Flemish authors, John Alfred de Laet, editor of a Flemish Review:—

"It is a somewhat curious fact," observes the writer, "that while the great literary nations which surround Belgium entertain doubts of the very existence of a Flemish Literature, the Flemish authors themselves, relying on their own native powers and disdaining imitation, are issuing, day by day, new and important publications. These bear the stamp of mind and genius in every lineament. They are imprinted with the energy, simplicity, and power of the Flemish character. Not light and evanescent in their nature—not got up for a present purpose or written under the impression of a momentary impulse—they take, on the contrary, a firm hold of the mind, and display the principle of originality in every line and paragraph.

"To a foreigner resident in Belgium, it may be a surprise to see the comparatively small provinces of Flanders and that of Antwerp sending forth yearly a greater number of literary publications, in the Flemish tongue, than are produced in three times the same extent of country in France or in England—if London and Paris be kept out of view. This is an interesting fact in the mental history of a nation; and proves the innate intellectual resources of the people to be highly respectable. Though the great majority of Flemish authors are young—full of the high hopes and enthusiastic aspirations which belong to the spring-time of life—there need be no doubt, on the evidence already given, that they will prove themselves, if Belgium remain an independent nation, great and original writers, and occupy a respectable station in the wide republic of letters. True it is, that the intellectual movement in question is a comparatively slow one—as we have formerly said. The Flemish language being but little used out of Belgium, the nation's progress in literature is scarcely perceived by neighboring countries. Considering the depressing circumstances under which it has so long labored, it is even surprising to see signs of mental regeneration and vigor left in any part of the land. A single glance at the literary history of the Flemings in connexion with their political troubles and sufferings cannot fail to interest in the present revival every true lover of intellectual improvement.

"At the time of Luther, the Low Countries—and particularly the provinces of Flanders, Antwerp, and Brabant—constituted, so to speak, the European emporium of learning. Professors were sent thence to almost all the great universities of Europe. That land was considered as the centre of science and erudition. Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Montpellier, Salamanca, and many other noted seats of learning and intelligence, derived their life and heat from the radiating splendor of the Netherlands. Flemish—or Low Dutch, as it was then called—was known to all the maritime nations of the world; and more than one Doge of Venice and Genoa spoke it as correctly and fluently as his native tongue. The reason is obvious. What Venice and Genoa then were to the south of Europe, Bruges and Antwerp were to the north; cities rich and powerful—though now, alas! comparatively ruined and desolate. Flemish literature ranked, in all branches, among the first in the world. The Chronicle of Van Maerlant—whose style Froissart (a Belgian too) has so carefully and successfully imitated—may be referred to as an evidence in its kind of early Flemish literature. Of the most ancient satirical poem of the middle ages, 'Reimhart de Vos,' the oldest manuscript known is in the Flemish tongue: and there exist a crowd of poems, novels, chronicles, &c., belonging to this period of history, which abundantly testify of the flourishing state of that province of European literature at the time of which we speak.

"But this happy and satisfactory state of things was destined to be interrupted. The political system of Charles the Fifth completely uprooted the literary prosperity of Flanders. Whilst he gave a large measure of freedom to his own German provinces, he strove to exclude all semblance of reform from the Low Countries—though the concurrent voices of history avouch that the inhabitants were well prepared for measures of social amelioration. His enactments on religious matters were exceedingly severe, and excited the indignation and opposition of a great majority of the nation. Shortly after their promulgation, the monarch abdicated the throne; and retired to ruminate in solitude on a course of kingly action which had been the wonder and the terror of Europe. Philip the Second knew little of the character of the Flemish people; and fell naturally, therefore, into erroneous methods of legislation. The instrument by which he sought to destroy the seeds of freedom—still giving indications of vitality—was fear. That which followed produced the most disastrous consequences on the prosperity and literature of the Flemish provinces. The system of cruelty drove into Holland not only the rich and enterprising merchants of Bruges and Antwerp, but almost every Flemish author of genius and reputation. No book printed in the northern tongue was allowed to pass the frontiers of Holland; nor could any work be published in Belgium without the direct sanction of all the ecclesiastical and political authorities. From this period till the end of the Austrian domination, few publications issued from the press in Belgium. The nation was to all intents and purposes intellectually dead. With the exception of the historians Van Meteren and Van Meerbeke, whose writings miraculously escaped the searching eye of the Inquisition, no man of genius or talent wrote in Flemish for the long space of two hundred and fifty years—a period sufficiently extended to annihilate the smallest vestige of mental vigor and originality, and to destroy the noblest and most flourishing national literature that ever existed.

"In 1789 the Austrian censorship was abolished: but liberty and mental freedom did not yet shed their beneficent influence on the Flemish character. France now imported into Belgium her language and her tyranny; and the people were again doomed to drink the cup of slavery and degradation to the dregs. No literary aspirations could be cherished under such a state of things; and until Europe was released from the Gallic yoke, the Flemish nation scarcely gave any signs of mental life.

"The re-action at present apparent in the Belgian mind is made more than usually interesting by these vicissitudes in its past history. That history is full of the materials of hope. Belgium is the country of Rubens, of Van Dyck, of Teniers, in painting; of Moerentorf, the genius who presided at the Latin press of his age, and whose descendants still inhabit Antwerp under the name of Moretus; of Ortelius, the greatest geographer of his day; and of Justus Lipsius, whose public lectures were honored by all the most learned men of his time, as well as by princes and sovereigns. Is it not in the nature of its own previous manifestations, then, that a nation which a few centuries since stood at the head of European learning should arouse itself from its compelled slumbers; and, fired by the recollection of its past fame, again seek to join the rank of intellectual freedom and renown?

"There is a peculiar type of character in the Flemish author, as is discernible in the literary and personal traits of Henry Conscience. A few words of John Alfred de Laet will confirm the remark. He holds a conspicuous station in the literature of his country by the strongly-marked features of his writings. When the Belgian Revolution of 1830 broke out, John de Laet was only fifteen years of age. Our author, like many of the spirited young men of the period, joined the army which fought against the Dutch,

chanismo Operationis Animæ et Corporis. Printed at Dresden, in 1734. 2. *Economia Regni Animalis*. Printed at Amsterdam, in two parts; the first in 1740, and the second in 1741. 3. *Regnum Animale*. In three parts; two of which were printed at the Hague, in 1744, and the third in London, in 1745. 4. *De Cultu et Amore Dei*. In two parts, London 1745. 1. *Arcana Cœlestia*. In eight volumes, London, 1749 to 1756. 2. *De Ultimo Judicio et Babylonia destructa*. 3. *De Cælo et Inferno*. 4. *De Equo Albo de quo in Apocalypsi*. 5. *De Telluribus in Munda nostro Solari, seu Planetis, et de Telluribus in Cælo Astrifero*. 6. *De Nova Hierosolyma et ejus Doctrina Cœlesti*. These six works were all printed at London in 1758. 7. *Doctrina Novæ Hierosolymæ de Domino*. 8. *Doctrina Novæ Hierosolymæ de Scriptura Sacra*. 9. *Doctrina Vitæ pro Nova Hierosolyma*. 10. *Doctrina Novæ Hierosolymæ de Fide*. 11. *Continuatio de Ultimo Judicio, et de Mundo Spirituali*. 12. *Sapientia Angelica de Divino Amore et de Divina Sapientia*. These six works were all printed at Amsterdam in 1763. 13. *Sapientia Angelica de Divina Providentia*. Amsterdam, 1764. 14. *Apocalypsis Revelata*. Amsterdam, 1766. 15. *Delitæ Sapientiæ de Amore Conjugiali; et Voluptates Insaniæ de Amore Scortatorio*. Amsterdam, 1768. 16. *De Commercio Animæ et Corporis*. London, 1769. 17. *Summaria Expositio Doctrinæ Novæ Ecclesiæ*. Amsterdam, 1769. 18. *Vera Christiana Religio*. Amsterdam, 1771. 19. *Coronis seu Appendix ad Veram Christianam Religionem*. 1780. 20. *Summaria Expositio Sensus Interni Librorum Prophetiarum Verbi Veteris Testamenti, necnon et Psalmorum Davidis*. 1784. 21. *Apocalypsis Explicata secundum Sensus Spirituales*. Four volumes, 1785, 1786, 1788, and 1789. 22. *Index Rerum in Apocalypsi Revelata*. 1813. 23. *Index Verborum, Nominum, et Rerum, in Arcanis Cœlestibus*. 1815. 24. *Adversaria in Libros Levitici, Numerorum et Deuteronomii*. 1841. There was also printed in 1784, a small posthumous work, or rather fragment, entitled, *Clavis Hieroglyphica Arcanorum Naturalium et Spiritualium, per viam Representationem et Correspondentiarum*.

Of these writings the majority are admitted, by the religious followers of Swedenborg, to be strictly of a theological character. And Dr. Tafel, of Tübingen, makes the following reply to Mr. Sandel's theory, as to the mode in which the views they unfold were eliminated:

"Swedenborg did not publish what he has written respecting the spiritual world as *things concluded* from what is visible, or the natural world, respecting what is invisible, or the spiritual world, but he published them as '*matters of fact from what he heard and saw in the spiritual world*.' This he has declared in the titles of several of his works. His assertion was, that the Lord had mercifully opened the sight of his spirit, so that he could, in a state of perfect wakefulness, associate with spirits and angels, and thus, from experience, he became acquainted with the nature of the spiritual world, its relation to the natural world, and the state of men after death. Every man, he states, has, in his material body, a spiritual body, for '*there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body*' (1 Cor. xv.); the organs of which are the only ground of all sensations, since the material body in itself has no sensation, but is only the instrument by which the spirit, that is, the man himself, has communication with the material world. In the spiritual world the spiritual body sees, hears, feels, &c., in short, is in the perfect enjoyment of all the senses in a far more exquisite degree than in the material body. These spiritual organs can, when it pleases the Lord, be opened before death, and man then can come into communication with spirits and angels and see the objects of the spiritual world, all of which, as being from the sun of the spiritual world, are *not material, but substantial*. Thus, the spiritual sight of the prophets and apostles was opened when they saw, in vision, the things

they describe, as Zechariah, Ezekiel, Daniel, &c., and especially John in the Apocalypse; all the objects they saw were not material but spiritual, for there are *spiritual substances* as well as *material*; but spiritual objects are not, like material objects, subject to mechanical and chemical laws, nor to the conditions of time and space, but they are subject to pure spiritual laws, and precisely correspond to the states of the spiritual inhabitants, and thus represent the state of their affections and thoughts, of their real life, whether good or evil. What, therefore, Swedenborg describes as *facts* concerning the spiritual world and the states of departed spirits must not be considered, according to M. Sandel's supposition, as conclusions drawn from visible, or material things, respecting invisible or spiritual things, but as *realities* perceived in spiritual light by his spiritual senses, and communicated to the world to promote the wisdom, happiness, and salvation of mankind. The things, which Swedenborg describes as facts and realities, which he heard and saw in the spiritual world, will be seen, attested, and proved by the examination and testimony of the celebrated German philosopher, Kant, and others equally worthy of credit, which will be adduced further on."

The high and varied testimony here challenged by Dr. Tafel, and as afterwards produced in several European publications, has been collated with great care by Dr. Bush, in the volume before us, of which it forms decidedly the most interesting part; being refreshing to all pious lovers of the marvellous as any ghost story that made their hair creep with pleasurable terror in their urchinhood. The testimony of Kant is so often referred to, that our readers may be willing to have here an extract from his letter to Madame de Knoblock. This lady, afterwards widow of Lieut. Gen. Klingensporn, having written to the celebrated German metaphysician respecting Swedenborg's communications with the world of spirits, Kant replied in a letter dated Königsberg, August 10th, 1788, from which we make the following extracts:

"I would not have deprived myself so long of the honor and pleasure of obeying the request of a lady, who is the ornament of her sex, in communicating the desired information, if I had not deemed it necessary previously to inform myself thoroughly concerning the subject of your request. Permit me, gracious lady, to justify my proceedings in this matter, inasmuch as it might appear that an erroneous opinion had induced me to credit the various relations concerning it without careful examination. I am not aware that anybody has ever perceived in me an inclination to the marvellous, or a weakness approaching to credulity. So much is certain, that, notwithstanding all the narrations of apparitions and visions concerning the spiritual world, of which a great number of the most probable are known to me, I have always considered it to be most in agreement with the rule of sound reason to incline to the negative side: not as if I had imagined such a case to be impossible, although we know very little concerning the nature of a spirit, but because the instances are not in general sufficiently proved. There arise, moreover, from the incomprehensibility and inutility of this sort of phenomena, too many difficulties; and there are, on the other hand, so many proofs of deception, that I have never considered it necessary to suffer fear or dread to come upon me, either in the cemeteries of the dead, or in the darkness of night. This is the position in which my mind stood for a long time, until the accounts of Swedenborg came to my notice.

"These accounts I have received from a Danish officer, who was formerly my friend, and attended my lectures; and who, at the table of the Austrian ambassador, Dietrichstein, at Copenhagen, together with several other guests, read a letter which the ambassador had lately received from Baron de Lütow, the Mecklen-

berg ambassador at Stockholm; in which he says that he, in company with the Dutch ambassador, was present, at the queen of Sweden's residence, at the extraordinary transaction respecting Swedenborg, which your ladyship will undoubtedly have heard. The authenticity thus given to the account surprised me. For it can scarcely be believed, that one ambassador should communicate a piece of information to another for public use, which related to the queen of the court where he resided, and which he himself, together with a splendid company, had the opportunity of witnessing, if it were not true. Now, in order not to reject blindfold the prejudice against apparitions and visions by a new prejudice, I found it desirable to inform myself as to the particulars of this surprising transaction. I accordingly wrote to the officer I have mentioned, at Copenhagen, and made various inquiries respecting it. He answered that he had again had an interview concerning it with the Count Dietrichstein; that the affair had really taken place in the manner described; and that Professor Schlegel, also, had declared to him, that it could by no means be doubted."

"But the following occurrence appears to me to have the greatest weight of proof, and to set the assertion respecting Swedenborg's extraordinary gift out of all possibility of doubt. In the year 1756, when Swedenborg, towards the end of September, on Saturday, at four o'clock p. m., arrived at Gottenburg from England, Mr. William Castel invited him to his house, together with a party of fifteen persons. About six o'clock, Swedenborg went out, and after a short interval, returned to the company, quite pale and alarmed. He said that a dangerous fire had just broken out in Stockholm, at the Sudermalm (Gottenburg is about 50 miles from Stockholm), and that it was spreading very fast. He was restless, and went out often. He said that the house of one of his friends, whom he named, was already in ashes, and that his own was in danger. At eight o'clock, after he had been out again, he joyfully exclaimed, 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished, the third door from my house.' This news occasioned great commotion throughout the whole city, and particularly among the company in which he was. It was announced to the governor the same evening. On the Sunday morning, Swedenborg was sent for by the governor, who questioned him concerning the disaster. Swedenborg described the fire precisely, how it had begun, and in what manner it had ceased, and how long it had continued. On the same day the news was spread through the city, and, as the governor had thought it worthy of attention, the consternation was considerably increased; because many were in trouble on account of their friends and property, which might have been involved in the disaster. On the Monday evening a messenger arrived at Gottenburg, who was despatched during the time of the fire. In the letters brought by him, the fire was described precisely in the manner stated by Swedenborg. On the Tuesday morning the royal courier arrived at the Governor's, with the melancholy intelligence of the fire, of the loss which it had occasioned, and of the houses it had damaged and ruined, not in the least differing from that which Swedenborg had given immediately it had ceased; for the fire was extinguished at eight o'clock.

"What can be brought forward against the authenticity of this occurrence? My friend, who wrote this to me, has not only examined the circumstances of this extraordinary case at Stockholm, but also, about two months ago, at Gottenburg, where he is acquainted with the most respectable houses, and where he could obtain the most authentic and complete information; as the greatest part of the inhabitants, who are still alive, were witnesses to the memorable occurrence.—I am, with profound reverence, &c., &c. EMANUEL KANT."

Kant's evidence, as here given, would be ruled out in a court of law; and the testimony

of WESLEY, of OBERLIN, and other men of excellence and celebrity, whose opinions are here adduced, would be equally inadmissible as regular affidavits: being, for the most part, only "hearsay evidence," that is, convictions founded upon the testimony of others. Still, there are other kinds of testimony equally convincing to some minds as that which is required in a court of legal evidence. The learned and excellent editor has brought this together with equal candor and industry in the volume before us, and its examination will be found very interesting by those who have a turn for such investigations.

THOUGHTS AND FRAGMENTS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF FREDERICK JACOBS.

[THIS Frederick Jacobs is the same who is author of "Jacobs's Greek Reader," known to all tyros in Hellenistic lore. He is distinguished in Germany not only for his philological labors, but also for his valuable contributions to general literature. In the sixty-fourth volume of the *Miniatur-Bibliothek der Deutschen Classiker*, from which this translation is made, we find the following notice of the author:—

"If the long series of the most laborious philological works are worthy of our admiration, how much greater must be our astonishment, when we consider as productions of the same mind, the collection of numerous and genuine æsthetic writings, which adorn and immortalize his name. A fresh and captivating style, the fair fruit of a judicious study of the ancients, is their smallest praise. Rich in the results of a close observation of life, nature, and the deeper inquiries into the domain of art, full of the most life-like delineations of characters, and situations the most various; they afford at the same time a view of the character of the author, whose intimate sympathy with every kind of knowledge, truly Christian temper, hearty love for all goodness, greatness, and uprightness, glowing zeal for freedom, and the welfare of Father-land, with his noble sensibility for virtue and morality, are made known in a manner as honorable to the author, as delightful to the reader. *Alluin and Theodore*; *Rosalie's Inheritance*; *Selections from the Papers of an Anonymous*; *The Vigil in Meinau*, and the *Two Marys*, are in the hands of all well informed readers; and there are few writings which one can with such confidence place in the hands of youth, and particularly of young ladies; or, for warning and instruction, so warmly recommend as these. They belong to the master-pieces of German literature, to those which never become old."

He who discerns in love only the design of nature, to preserve and continue the race, may see also, in a requiem of Mozart, only an occasion for building organs, for making violins, flutes, and the like.

There are few friendships that have not at first deepened upon the hooks of the vine, that have not required some necessary support, ere they acquired strength to become that which they were destined to be. The vine is not the worse on that account, because the elm serves it for a support; but the most precious wine could not be produced without this union. Alas, age often dries up the true tree to which it had clung; still the foreign leaves gratefully adorn it, and lovingly bend to the stiffened arms, as a true wife still loves the husband who was once her pride and support, but can now no more yield protection, and as lovingly cares for him, as when in the bloom of his power, and his renown.

The mind is like a glowing spark, which, when suffered to rest, is ever in danger of be-

ing smothered by the dross and ashes which life deposits. It must be kept constantly in motion, lest it perish in its youth. The quiet monotony which is so suitable to the body, as it becomes impelled by age, is fatal to the mind.

New, bold, and inspiring ideas are only born of a clear head that stands over a glowing heart. The most precious wine is produced upon the sides of volcanoes.

The creative spirit streams, like the Nile, from unknown and secret sources, bursts its way through rocks and over mountains, enriches the regions through which it flows with untold wealth, and finally, when it empties by many mouths, increases the sea of knowledge.

In the spirit of most men, lies a creative power, which only needs the right moment to call forth the spark. But external influences, the incessant working of what is called civilization, the machinery of state affairs, the eternal teaching and preaching with the smallest opportunities for action—all the pressure which is brought gradually to bear upon man, in order to give one form to all, and bring them suitably near to each other, and the endless drilling and polishing, which goes to make a well-formed man; these and many other things stifle the living powers of man. And as this process continues, the number of these men will increase, who, in the inactivity of their unmann'd souls, in order to have something, will strive after foreign command, influence, and thoughts. When this kind of formation shall have reached its height, the world will slumber in the much praised quiet of a Paraguay; there will be but one church, and one doctrine; and it will be indifferent whether a rational head, or a mere automaton, administers the State and Church.

Seldom can experience help one who could not also do without it. Nothing is mere untrue than the saying that fools will be made wise by suffering. The fool feels only the smart; but will not thereby be cured of the cause of his suffering, of his folly.* In order to profit rightly by the teachings of experience, there is need of a presaging spirit, which shows the creature of experience before it makes its appearance, so that upon its first stepping forth, thou mayest distinguish its looks, and seize it by the head.

The envy of men, which is called forth by the sight of great and shining merit, finds no rest until it has divided and cut into the size of common men the Colossus that overshadowed them.

Life is a soap-bubble that arises out of the abyss of nothing; flutters a moment upon the margin of the gulf, and perishes before the breath of death.

The hope of happiness is a bridge woven out of sunbeams and the colors of the rainbow, which carries us over the frightful chasm of death.

Without established principles, our feelings contend against evil, as an army without a leader, and are far oftener vanquished than victorious.

* So also Solomon: Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.—*Prov.* xxvii., 22.

There are men enough who, notwithstanding all the noble qualities with which they are endowed, can yet make no right use of them, because they exist only as shining parts destitute of any common bond of connexion. As in an arch that would stand, all parts must be bound together by the keystone, so there must be a middle point in man towards which all tends. Where this is wanting, there is neither in prosperity nor adversity, any sure dependence. All scatters and vanishes like dust away. And thus it not unfrequently happens, that men who, in the ordinary course of things, seem of right to be something, with all their shining gifts, on the smallest trial, show that they are nothing; deceive the hope of the world, and to their own astonishment, sink into insignificance.

A maiden who has received a natural and simple education, which has allowed her faculties to unfold themselves naturally, removing whatever was opposed to this, without itself giving any undue direction, develops her character with her form, in the most perfect accordance with all right rules; as a plant from a healthy seed, in a free soil and pure air, unfolds its leaves and flowers. This harmony of feelings and principles, of thoughts and sentiments, gives to such a woman a wonderful firmness, with which she is enabled to make a noble stand against the pressure of falsehood, temptation, and contradiction. So one sees often small but skilfully built vessels float lightly and swiftly over the smooth sea, and in the storm dancing upon the foamy tops of the swollen waves; which, nevertheless, find their way through the roaring cliffs and wild breakers, to their destined haven. With men this harmony of development is more difficult, and therefore less common. They generally move more slowly, because laden more heavily, and often far unproportionally, so that a single gale sends many of them to the bottom, whilst they, for the sake of greater speed, had spread high every sail. One lacks ballast, and the other rigging; and often while the proud ship glitters in the beams of the sun, and the bright pennant streams gaily in the wind, a skilful pilot is wanting at the helm, and powerful hands to direct and insure its course.

He who calls reason to his aid only in the moment of need, will have less confidence in her. And thus it is also with religion. The instrument does not make the artist, but practice. Of what avail is the arsenal to him who has never fired a gun? The enemy are upon him before he can put his weapon in position, and bring it to bear upon them. But can one who has made religion and wisdom the daily companions of his life ever be placed in such circumstances of doubt and peril that he will feel himself forsaken by these trusty friends?

Every great and noble feeling which we cherish, every virtuous action which we perform, is a round in the ladder which leads to God. All knowledge of God proceeds from virtue. But virtue is a gift of God. Without God there is neither wisdom nor holiness; and God is the centre of wisdom and holiness.

The greatest human happiness is still a flower that blooms upon thorns. Often it is of so frail a nature, that hardly has it shown itself, ere it withers away. And yet man afflicts himself for this short enjoyment. But only that joy has any worth which leaves behind a seed which bears fruit for eternity.

True modesty is on this account so beautiful, because it announces the supremacy of the idea of perfection in the mind, and at the same time gives truth and sincerity the victory over force and vanity.

Pride, arrogance, and conceit, are therefore so common, because they betray the absence of that idea of perfection, without which there is nothing great or noble.

If ingratitude could extinguish benevolence, the world must daily be destroyed by a deluge, or in flames.

Common minds are hardened by ingratitude; but to superior natures, it is an occasion for new acts of kindness.

Benevolence that can be extinguished by ingratitude, is no true virtue, but, as it were base tinder, upon which vanity has thrown a spark, which is no sooner kindled than extinguished.

True goodness of heart nourishes itself on the good which it does to others. The good loves him to whom he does good, as the bad hates whom he has injured.

We have not progressed far on our way, if, like children, we are ready to chase after every flower and butterfly. Vanity, which, ruled by the charm of the moment, flutters, now towards this and now to that, will bring to naught the best faculties. No one has ever attained eminence in any affair, who has not early fixed one aim in his eye, and with perseverance followed the arched ascent.

How many a man hates his neighbor for no other reason, than because he knows he deserves himself to be hated by him.

The deepest essence of humanity steps forth in love. True love is the mother of true virtue. Nothing bad can exist near it. It is a child of Heaven, and leads to Heaven. Indeed, all the attainments of the understanding only enkindle an unsatisfied longing for more extended conquests; love in her rich fulness gives that satisfaction which is akin to the content of the blessed. Even unhappy love has so much of this, that for the sake of it, its very pains are dear to us.

For a heart that cannot escape a sense of obligation, it must be the greatest misfortune to be obliged to those who must despise it.

He who fears necessarily to disoblige others, will never be sure of doing his duty. He who unnecessarily disoblige, will often have to do without the aid of others when he most needs it. He who inconveniences others without cause, purchases for himself a poor satisfaction, if the injury is not returned, hatred; if it is, contempt.

The abyss betwixt man and God is so great, that man must ever despair of attaining a view of the Highest had not God come to meet him. This takes place when he reveals himself in great, pious, and pure souls. Such a revelation was Christ, who truly declares, and in this sense: "I am the way, the truth, and the life."

The saying, "*Do right, and fear no man*," contains more wisdom than all works which would regulate the intercourse with men can ever teach. "*Do right, and fear no man*," this is the one safe compass upon the sea of life.

FLEMISH LITERATURE—DE LAET.

WE find in a late number of *The Athenæum* an interesting paper on the literature of Belgium, and incidentally upon the most prominent of contemporary Flemish authors, John Alfred de Laet, editor of a *Flemish Review*:—

"It is a somewhat curious fact," observes the writer, "that while the great literary nations which surround Belgium entertain doubts of the very existence of a Flemish Literature, the Flemish authors themselves, relying on their own native powers and disdaining imitation, are issuing, day by day, new and important publications. These bear the stamp of mind and genius in every lineament. They are imprinted with the energy, simplicity, and power of the Flemish character. Not light and evanescent in their nature—not got up for a present purpose or written under the impression of a momentary impulse—they take, on the contrary, a firm hold of the mind, and display the principle of originality in every line and paragraph.

"To a foreigner resident in Belgium, it may be a surprise to see the comparatively small provinces of Flanders and that of Antwerp sending forth yearly a greater number of literary publications, in the Flemish tongue, than are produced in three times the same extent of country in France or in England—if London and Paris be kept out of view. This is an interesting fact in the mental history of a nation; and proves the innate intellectual resources of the people to be highly respectable. Though the great majority of Flemish authors are young—full of the high hopes and enthusiastic aspirations which belong to the spring-time of life—there need be no doubt, on the evidence already given, that they will prove themselves, if Belgium remain an independent nation, great and original writers, and occupy a respectable station in the wide republic of letters. True it is, that the intellectual movement in question is a comparatively slow one—as we have formerly said. The Flemish language being but little used out of Belgium, the nation's progress in literature is scarcely perceived by neighboring countries. Considering the depressing circumstances under which it has so long labored, it is even surprising to see signs of mental regeneration and vigor left in any part of the land. A single glance at the literary history of the Flemings in connexion with their political troubles and sufferings cannot fail to interest in the present revival every true lover of intellectual improvement.

"At the time of Luther, the Low Countries—and particularly the provinces of Flanders, Antwerp, and Brabant—constituted, so to speak, the European emporium of learning. Professors were sent thence to almost all the great universities of Europe. That land was considered as the centre of science and erudition. Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Montpellier, Salamanca, and many other noted seats of learning and intelligence, derived their life and heat from the radiating splendor of the Netherlands. Flemish—or Low Dutch, as it was then called—was known to all the maritime nations of the world; and more than one Doge of Venice and Genoa spoke it as correctly and fluently as his native tongue. The reason is obvious. What Venice and Genoa then were to the south of Europe, Bruges and Antwerp were to the north; cities rich and powerful—though now, alas! comparatively ruined and desolate. Flemish literature ranked, in all branches, among the first in the world. The Chronicle of Van Maerlant—whose style Froissart (a Belgian too) has so carefully and successfully imitated—may be referred to as an evidence in its kind of early Flemish literature. Of the most ancient satirical poem of the middle ages, 'Reimhart de Vos,' the oldest manuscript known is in the Flemish tongue; and there exist a crowd of poems, novels, chronicles, &c., belonging to this period of history, which abundantly testify of the flourishing state of that province of European literature at the time of which we speak.

"But this happy and satisfactory state of things was destined to be interrupted. The political system of Charles the Fifth completely uprooted the literary prosperity of Flanders. Whilst he gave a large measure of freedom to his own German provinces, he strove to exclude all semblance of reform from the Low Countries—though the concurrent voices of history avouch that the inhabitants were well prepared for measures of social amelioration. His enactments on religious matters were exceedingly severe, and excited the indignation and opposition of a great majority of the nation. Shortly after their promulgation, the monarch abdicated the throne; and retired to Humane in solitude on a course of kingly action which had been the wonder and the terror of Europe. Philip the Second knew little of the character of the Flemish people; and fell naturally, therefore, into erroneous methods of legislation. The instrument by which he sought to destroy the seeds of freedom—still giving indications of vitality—was fear. That which followed produced the most disastrous consequences on the prosperity and literature of the Flemish provinces. The system of cruelty drove into Holland not only the rich and enterprising merchants of Bruges and Antwerp, but almost every Flemish author of genius and reputation. No book printed in the northern tongue was allowed to pass the frontiers of Holland; nor could any work be published in Belgium without the direct sanction of all the ecclesiastical and political authorities. From this period till the end of the Austrian domination, few publications issued from the press in Belgium. The nation was to all intents and purposes intellectually dead. With the exception of the historians Van Meteren and Van Meerbeke, whose writings miraculously escaped the searching eye of the Inquisition, no man of genius or talent wrote in Flemish for the long space of two hundred and fifty years—a period sufficiently extended to annihilate the smallest vestige of mental vigor and originality, and to destroy the noblest and most flourishing national literature that ever existed.

"In 1759 the Austrian censorship was abolished: but liberty and mental freedom did not yet shed their beneficent influence on the Flemish character. France now imported into Belgium her language and her tyranny; and the people were again doomed to drink the cup of slavery and degradation to the dregs. No literary aspirations could be cherished under such a state of things; and until Europe was released from the Gallic yoke, the Flemish nation scarcely gave any signs of mental life.

"The re-action at present apparent in the Belgian mind is made more than usually interesting by these vicissitudes in its past history. That history is full of the materials of hope. Belgium is the country of Rubens, of Van Dyck, of Teniers, in painting; of Moerentorf, the genius who presided at the Latin press of his age, and whose descendants still inhabit Antwerp under the name of Moretus; of Ortelius, the greatest geographer of his day; and of Justus Lipsius, whose public lectures were honored by all the most learned men of his time, as well as by princes and sovereigns. Is it not in the nature of its own previous manifestations, then, that a nation which a few centuries since stood at the head of European learning should arouse itself from its compelled slumbers; and, fired by the recollection of its past fame, again seek to join the rank of intellectual freedom and renown?

"There is a peculiar type of character in the Flemish author, as is discernible in the literary and personal traits of Henry Conscience. A few words of John Alfred de Laet will confirm the remark. He holds a conspicuous station in the literature of his country by the strongly-marked features of his writings. When the Belgian Revolution of 1830 broke out, John de Laet was only fifteen years of age. Our author, like many of the spirited young men of the period, joined the army which fought against the Dutch,

although his father held a lucrative situation under the government in the department of the Woods and Forests. Young de Laet, having begun his studies in natural science, was early made a medical doctor, and followed his profession for some time with a fair portion of reputation and success. But another door was opened to his fortune. Henry Conscience and himself resolved to revive, if possible, the literature of their country; and wrote with this view many able and spirited articles, both in prose and verse, in the Flemish and French newspapers and reviews. These writings excited public attention. De Laet grew into renown not merely as an author, but as a restorer of an almost forgotten literature. He became the editor of a newspaper; and threw his whole soul and mind into the attempt to resuscitate the old Flemish feelings and language. For this he labored with increasing aim and wonderful success. In his leisure hours he produced the historical romance which was speedily translated into German, and eagerly received in that part of the continent.

"In 1843 De Laet took up his abode in Brussels, and became the editor of a paper there called *Vlaemisch Belgie*. This public organ exercised a powerful influence over the Belgians in inducing them to cultivate a national Flemish feeling against the power of the French; and it is commonly affirmed that the opinions promulgated and defended therein were very conducive to the treaty concluded in 1844 between Belgium and the Zollverein. Politics, novels, and poetry were alike the subjects of the fertile pen of De Laet. Many of his Flemish stories were translated into French; and one of the members of the Belgian Parliament, M. Paul de Vaux, having made a violent attack upon the Flemish character and its literature, De Laet buckled on his armor, and wrote, in 1846, under the title of *De Vlaemsche beweging* (Progress of the Flemish), a reply, which was considered by the German publicists as one of the most powerful, deep, and learned pamphlets of the day. About this period De Laet was nominated Professeur Agrégé to the University of Gand; and on the occasion M. Van de Weyer, then prime minister of Belgium, and an erudite and profound philosopher, made a speech in favor of Flemish literature, which was so enthusiastically received by the Flemish writers that they caused it to be printed in letters of gold and distributed over the whole length and breadth of the land.

"One of the best of De Laet's publications is a sketch of Belgian habits, manners, and customs, entitled *Het Lot*. Of this there are two translations in the German tongue. The plan, the style, and the incidents alike prove the original genius of the author. He has been recently appointed by the government to write, in conjunction with M. Belpaire, a history of the public works executed in Belgium since the year 1830.

"De Laet is universally acknowledged by his countrymen as one of the most powerful and influential of Flemish authors; and as such, has been frequently and furiously attacked by foreign writers in Belgium— anxious to uproot that love and veneration for the old Flemish manners and tongue which it is De Laet's labor to foster and sustain. He and they alike know that the memory of what Belgium *was* forms the strongest incentive to the maintenance of her national liberty and independence."

Nothing is more worthy of honor than an old man who has stoutly withstood all the temptations of vanity, of pleasure, of pride, ambition, and avarice, and steered his Argo through all these rocks without one leak. The number of such old men is very small. Most men, who are not hammered to the oar, but free masters of their vessels, remain hanging upon these cliffs. They make a second and a third voyage, and so on, till finally they remain stranded on the waste island of avarice.

Foreign Correspondence.

NO. X.

Florence—the Great Galleries of Art, &c.—
Ride to Pisa and Lucca.

April 12th—50th day.—GALLERIE IMPERIALE—the great world-renowned "Florence Gallery:"—we expected much, but not the half of what we saw; it is indeed a rich repository of art. In the corridors, stair-cases, and first long hall, busts of the Medici family: a series of ancient sculptures; busts of the Roman emperors, a long series, some very fine; the famous Florentine Boar, a life-like antique; a Bacchus and Faun, by Michael Angelo, which he passed off to his friends for antique; paintings by Giotto, Cimabue, and other very early masters. But all these we passed rapidly in our eagerness to reach the sanctum-sanctorum of art, the celebrated TRIBUNE, where

"the goddess loves in stone, and fills
The air around with beauty."

'Tis indeed a rich little apartment—octangular, and the ceiling covered with mother-of-pearl. In this little room are thirty or forty works, each one of which would be a rare exhibition for us at home. As to the *Venus* which Byron and all the world fall into ecstasies about, it did not impress me with its beauty half as much as did the Apollo; the figure is certainly exquisite in its modest grace, but the head seems to me childishly small. It is worth while for me to criticise the Venus de Medici! Then we saw here the Apollino (a mate to the Venus), the Dancing Faun, the Wrestlers, the Arotino, or Slave whetting his knife—all gems of ancient sculpture. And in painting, this little treasury of choice things comprises Titian's Venus, Raphael's Madonna del Cardellino, a sweet picture well known by innumerable copies; Raphael's Fornarina (disputing genuineness with that at Barberini palace, Rome); Raphael's St. John, and Pope Julius II.; Guercuino's Sybil, and one of the three pictures painted by Michael Angelo, showing that he did wisely to paint no more. Marked about twenty other pictures in my catalogue as extraordinarily fine; not worth while to write them over again. I could almost adopt Byron's words when he first visited this gallery and became "drunk with beauty," ignorant as I am of art-rules. Wandered on through the long halls; even the Vatican seemed almost eclipsed by the treasures here. Besides the fine antiques there are works in marble and bronze by Michael Angelo, Benvenuto Cellini, Brunelleschi, &c. Looked into the cabinets of medals and gems—saw a superb table of Florentine mosaic, and finished the tour by a visit to Niobe and her Children, "one of the finest groups handed down from antiquity;" the children are placed separately round the room, but all dying in picturesque attitudes. To look at this great collection and that in the Pitti Palace also, the same day, is too much to be well appropriated—a surfeit of sweets; but, alas! our time is cut short; we must do both. The PITT PALACE quite unique in its architecture—a simple design, but so massively constructed as to look like a prison—and yet the whole effect is grand. The blocks of stone used in the lower story are of immense size, and are rough-hewn in the Tuscan style. It is the residence of the Grand-Duke, but the public are freely and liberally admitted every day from 9 to 3, to the gallery and show part. The apartments of the gallery are splendid and comfortable, with elegant seats, catalogues, &c. The paintings are magnificent; a connoisseur must revel in such a place; finest collection I have seen, by far; all in excellent condition, and many gems; in short, the finest gallery in the world; every artist of note represented; the specimens of Salvator Rosa, And. del Sarto, Giorgione, Carlo Dolce, Vandyke, and Raphael, unusually beautiful; and here we saw Raphael's famous Madonna del Seggiola, or Holy Family, in circular form, the colors unusually rich for Raphael, and as bright as if painted last week. So popular is it, that several dealers con-

tract with artists for so many copies per annum, and two or three copies are now in progress. Scarcely a bad picture in the whole 500 or more, and I marked 40 or 50 as strikingly beautiful. In one of the smaller cabinets we saw Canova's Venus, to my eye quite equal in beauty to the Medicean, though it differs essentially by being partially draped. Did not see the Grand-Duke's library, though it is said to be the most useful one in Italy, and well posted up with the chief works of the day from all countries; American science contributes to his Highness's stock of information. After to-day's rich feast in fine arts, a visit to the ACADEMIA DELLE BELLE ARTI was adding perfume to the violet; yet the collection there alone, with the celebrated manufactory of Florentine mosaics connected with it, was worthy an entire day. Left Madame in the gallery, and visited the Museum of Natural History and the Cabinet of Anatomical Models in wax. This collection is wonderful, and I presume it is the finest in the world: the models are indeed "horribly interesting;" but those representing the effects of the Plague are altogether too horrible for any but the faculty. My medical friend inspected them minutely, but I was glad enough to get away into the Tribune, which has been fitted up by the present Duke, in the same building, to commemorate Galileo and his works. It is a rich and costly apartment, lined with fine marbles and jasper, and frescoed ceilings; has a fine statue of Galileo, and presses containing the instruments which he used in studying the stars. This room has already cost an enormous sum, and is yet unfinished, though it was inaugurated upon the meeting of the Italian Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1840. Continued on the move: called on Powers at his studio; he has just finished a duplicate of his beautiful Greek Slave, which made such a sensation in London; and he tells me it is to go to the United States. This one was ordered by an Englishman (Lord Ward, I believe), who consented to wait till another was finished. The Eve, and the Fisher Boy listening to a shell, now just finished in marble, are both exquisite. If such works, by our native artists, can be introduced into the United States, we need not so much regret the absence of fine antiques. For my own part, I would sooner have either Powers's Eve or his Greek Slave, than the Venus de Medici. Powers seems in excellent health and spirits, and full of business; he employs several workmen, and is a great man among the artists of all nations residing at Florence: even my English friend here first mentioned Powers's studio as one of the lions of Florence specially to be visited. Explored two or three more of the churches, viz. ST. MARIA NOVELLA, where there is a great deal curious, and, what is rather singular here, the front of the church is finished. It contains fine and rare pictures by Cimabue, Giotto, and other very early artists. The Convent adjoining, is also a rare old place; it was the original nest of the Dominican Friars—or *Domini Canes*—by which hangs another tale. But this exploring of churches and convents is tiresome work. We must do but one more, San Lorenzo, where is the MEDICEAN CHAPEL; and take another look at the Cathedral, and at Santa Croce. Then drove out to the Cascine, where the annual races are going on: great collection of people and all the *ton*; several thousands on the ground, and altogether as pretty a scene as Ascot: we saw one "heat," as they call it, of eight horses; a very exciting contest; and then drove home to dinner. Lucky Florence is so compact; we have made the most of time and distance. At sunset went to the Piazza della Gran Duca, where a fine military band entertained the people with some choice music; a pleasant and sensible way of amusing the masses. We heard some of the best airs in the last new operas, finely echoed in that magnificent space between the great picture galleries, an orderly assembly of three or four thousand people standing by to enjoy it. Then drove through the principal streets to see Florence by gas-light; and voted that it is a delightful place at all hours. Heard

part of an opera, at a very elegant and well-managed establishment; and thus finished a day in the Tuscan capital, which will give us enough of the "pleasures of memory" to last about as long as one's lifetime.

One of the Hungarians, a friend of our companions, whom we had met at Sienna, called to take leave: gentlemanly and intelligent, but he can't comprehend the fact that we are Americans; and as to the assertion of our Belgrade friends that the Americans have no king or nobility, he was evidently not at all convinced.

April 13th—51st day.—We must return to Genoa, and our Servian friends are to go with us; a capital arrangement, for they are very nice fellows indeed. First we finish Florence (it is too bad, by the way; instead of three days here, one wants thirty), by a visit to the Palazzo Vecchio, a heavy but grand old pile, as much castle as palace—in the Square near the great Gallery: the court yard very curious; the building fearfully high, and the two grand halls are at the top: one of them is immense: another rival in dimensions to that in the Ducale at Genoa, and the Hôtel de Ville, Amsterdam: decorated with frescoes, massive gilt ceilings, and huge historical paintings of Tuscan achievements. In the smaller hall, among other curiosities, are some extraordinary specimens of ivory work; whether of "Celestial" origin, or merely Tuscan, I did not learn. Michael Angelo's famous statue of David, near the door of this palace in the Piazza, was covered, for some renovation; so we could not see it. Opposite we saw the Tetto de Pisani, famed in connexion with bloody doings with the Pisans a long time ago. Looked again at the Loggia di Lanzi and its statues, including one by Cellini; the Fountain of Neptune, the Palazzo Strozzi, which was eclipsed by the keen rivalry of the Pitti family; the houses of Michael Angelo, Macchiavelli, Dante, and Amerigo Vespucci; the Palazzo Ricardi, where the Accademia della Crusca still meet; and the Casa de Peruzzi. This last is interesting because the family still show the unpaid bonds of Edward III. of England, for 135,000 marks loaned to him by their ancestors; and his repudiation of these bonds, or failure to pay them, caused the bankruptcy of the holders. This repudiated debt, with the interest to this time, would amount to more than the present national debt of England! and several other Florentine bankers were served the same by the gallant monarch of England. However, this is no excuse for Mississippian: she should teach England better. Made some purchases of the beautiful Tuscan straw baskets, shoes, &c., and some alabaster figures and vases which are made here in immense numbers. Gave a small coin to the Flower Girl who had brought Madame a bouquet whenever she had left the hotel, and now appears with another by way of farewell: for the Florentine flower girls have a bouquet every day for all stranger ladies, and never wait for *douceurs* till the lady is ready for final departure; and this they are sure to know of beforehand. Took our seats in the diligence for Pontederra, and our pretty flower girl with her bright, joyous smile, and dancing black eyes, is the last to see us off, with her silvery "addio, signori, signora—buona viaggia."

Our road lay along the valley of the Arno, and frequently on the banks of the river—through rich meadows and olive groves, fields of straw from which the famous Tuscan and Leghorn hats are made. At the doors of cottages along the road, women and girls were sitting listlessly at work plaiting the straw hats; they appear to regard it as a sort of interlude or recreation rather than as a steady, laborious task. About twenty miles from Florence, at Pontederra, we reached the railway, only so far finished from Leghorn and Pisa to Florence: the remainder in active preparation. [And by the way, a railway from Florence to Rome is said to be really under way: that will be a most desirable achievement, for it is now a dull and tedious journey.]

Found the cars, as we call them, elegant and comfortable, i. e. the best of the three classes. To go to Lucca, where we are bound, on the

way to Genoa, the railway first takes us to Pisa, again; and the Leaning Tower, looking as familiar as N. Y. Trinity Church steeple, came in sight at p. m. Had to stop two hours; so we lunched at a restaurant, and another visit to the four wonders of Pisa (the Tower, I believe, passes for one of the "Seven Wonders of the World"). Heard mass and some good chanting in the Cathedral, and was shocked at the nonchalance with which the cicerone and even the priests will lead strangers about the church during the service, and scarcely deigning to lower their tone of voice as they gabble over the oft-told tale of names and dates and dimensions. Saw another infant christened in the Baptistry, and made a pleasant detour through the meadows outside the walls, to the railway station, whence started again at 4 for Lucca. It was pleasant to see on the locomotive the name of "Norris, Philadelphia," as the maker. American enterprise is excursive: Norris has contracted to supply large numbers of his locomotives to the governments of Austria and Russia, including, I believe, those on the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railway. Our course still continued through rich green meadows, and the towers and domes of Pisa were visible for a long distance: passed the Bagni di San Giuliano, a pretty watering place; towards Lucca, the scenery became more varied, and was really charming. Pretty villas, and now and then a fine old tower scattered along the hills, and among the olives. Lucca very prettily situated on a plain, flanked by pleasant hills: reached there at 6, and were amused at the fussiness of the Custom House officers of this ten miles square Principality: they made more parade of officiousness than France, Naples, and Rome, put together—but this was evidently not so much to secure revenue for the Duke, as for their own pockets. The thing was so droll, that we took some pleasure in cheating them of their expected bribes; and as we really had no duty to pay, their vexation couldn't be revenged. Stopped at the Croce di Malta, and found it quiet, clean, and comfortable, with civil people. Lucca l'Industriosa seems a nice place enough—was the first in Italy to manufacture silk, and is now rather thriving. The Duke's palace, a huge pile, is near our hotel. A good day's work finished, yet it has been a very easy and pleasant one.

April 14th, 52d day.—Sundry negotiations for a vetturino to take us to Genoa—a three days' journey, about 120 miles. True Italian style of bargaining. [Mem. never to take the first vetturino which offers, however specious he may be; we were very nearly taken in and done for by a rogue.] Engaged an honest looking fellow, at last, to start at 1 p. m.: our party (five), to pay 12 Napoleons for the vehicle, meals and lodging. This done, had four hours left to explore Lucca: and this was about enough. The Cathedral is another fine old building—founded as early as 1063, and similar in front, &c., to those of Pisa and Sienna. It has several fine paintings, which I specially noted in my list. Among the relics is the Volto Santo di Lucca, brought here in 780—one of the earliest instances of image worship. The elaborately-fronted church of San Michele, and the remains of the ancient amphitheatre, now patched up for a fish-market, were the only notable things here, except a turn-out of the troops, constituting the body-guard of that potent sovereign, the Duke of Lucca. Substantial déjeuner: then ready for our vetturino, who brings us a very decent vehicle, and an enterprising pair of cavalli. By the way, two of poor Raphael's horses had died in Florence, the day after we arrived: 40 miles a day, five days in succession, is a hard pull.

Our ride this p. m. a delightful one—beautiful country—forests of olives, vine-covered hills, with occasional glimpses of the Mediterranean—the very beau-ideal of an Italian landscape. Lodged at Pietra Santa, Albergo Europa: very decent inn, and we were as well treated under our contract as we could have been if, preceded by a courier, we had arrived in our own carriage and four. "Voulez vous visiter la Cathédrale?" says

our Servian friend, by way of poking fun at my pertinacious sight-seeing: and this became a standing query in every little hamlet we stopped at to feed ourselves or horses.

Poetry.

ORIGIN OF THE CROW. (A LEGEND OF THE SENECAE.)

WEARY and worn old Tar-yon-èè*
Was slumbering in the days of yore,
Under a leafy white-wood tree,
That grew beside his cabin door;
Giving the wood a deeper brown,
A raven, huge and black, came down,
And, hungering for human prey,
In his talons bore the Chief away.

A rush of wings—a dismal shriek,
The Tribe, with horror voiceless, heard,
While sailed to a distant mountain peak,
With bleeding prize, that cruel bird:
Soon finished was its dread repast,
And up the monster hurried fast
Leaving, to whiten in the wind,
A pile of naked bones behind.

Heh-nu—dark Thunder-God! espied
The creature flying to its nest,
Far in those regions blue and wide,
That over stormy Cloudland rest:—
On his resounding bow he laid
A shaft of ragged lightning made,
While the gorged monster, at the sight,
Clapped pinions for a swifter flight.

Outstretched was its long neck in vain,
Soaring through air with frightful cries,
To reach its azure perch again
On wall that fenced remoter skies,
O'er taken by a missile dire,
Scorched was each plume by hissing fire,
And redly the dismembered form
Was showered to earth in atoms warm.

A hunter on the hills, in fear,
Watched the torn fragments as they fell,
Forgetful of a wounded deer
That limped for shelter to the dell:
But wilder terror thrilled his heart,
When shape took each disrupted part,
And darkly, from the ground uprose,
Croaking their joy, a flock of crows.

Beneath a cedar, tall and green,
The bones of Tar-yon-èè were laid;
His mountain tomb may yet be seen
Within its ever-during shade:
Ill-omened ravens blacken oft
Its branches towering aloft,
And loud with clamor loud the air,
As if they held a council there.

W. H. C. H.

Scientific Proceedings.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NATURALISTS AND GEOLOGISTS.

THE eighth annual meeting of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists was held at Boston, commencing on Monday the 20th inst., and terminating on Saturday of the same week. It was attended by a large number of scientific men from all parts of the Union, and had a fair infusion of erudite foreigners. The proceedings were animated and marked by extraordinary interest, the result probably of the wider scope which the organization has of late permitted itself to take. Among the distinguished members in attendance were the Professors Silliman, Jas. D. Dana, Jas. Glynn, and Prof. Shepherd, of New Haven; Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst; Com. Wilkes, Washington; Prof. J. Henry, Sect. of the Smithsonian Institution, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Rogers, of Virginia; Professors Pierce, Horsford, and Webster,

* The Wood-wolf.

of Harvard College; Messrs. T. A. Tellkamp, J. M. Allen, J. H. and W. C. Redfield, J. L. Le Conte, and Dr. Stevens, of New York; Messrs. T. Cole, H. Wheatland, and J. C. Lee, Salem, Mass.; A. A. Gould, Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. Wyman, N. Appleton, N. B. Shurtliff, C. E. Gray, J. Bacon, S. Kneeland, S. L. Abbott, F. Alger, E. C. Cabot, and R. D. Green, Boston; D. Marsh, Greenfield, Mass.; H. C. Perkins, Newburyport, Mass.; J. R. Barbour, Worcester, Mass.; Prof. E. B. Adams, Middlebury, Vt.; E. G. Squier, Chillicothe, Ohio; Messrs. E. Emmons, and Jas. Hall, Albany; Prof. O. P. Hubbard, Hanover, N. H.; J. H. Coffin, Easton, Pa.; Prof. A. Fitch, Carlisle, N. Y.; Hon. T. L. Clingman, N. C.; P. A. Brown, and Drs. M. W. Dickeson and D. S. Jackson, Philadelphia; S. S. Haldeman, Columbia, Pa., besides numerous others whose names were not announced. Among the distinguished foreigners were Prof. Agassiz, Count Pourtales, Dr. Ferd. Roemer, E. Desor, and W. Hines. The sessions of the Association were held in Marlboro' Chapel, and were well attended by the appreciating citizens of Boston, whose hospitalities to the eminent strangers present were unbounded. The members of the Association were collectively entertained by Messrs. N. Appleton, Abbot Lawrence, F. C. Gray, Dr. J. C. Warren, and F. Alger, whose courtesies will be first recalled among the many pleasant associations connected with this interesting reunion. The aristocracy of intellect is nowhere better appreciated, nor true eminence more readily acknowledged, than in Boston. It is this which has given that harmonious tone to her social organization, which is unfortunately more the subject of admiration than imitation in rival communities.

The first act of the Association, upon convening, was the selection of a Presiding officer to fill the place left vacant by the decease of the late lamented Dr. Amos Binney, and Prof. W. B. Rogers, of the University of Virginia, one of the most distinguished geologists of the age, was unanimously chosen. The first paper read, after the organization of the Association, was one by Prof. B. L. C. Wailes, of Washington, Mississippi, upon the Natchez Bluff formations, and was chiefly interesting for the explanation which it afforded, in confirmation of the views of Mr. Lyell, of the probable origin of the fossil human bone, said to have been found, among the bones of the *megatonyx* and other extinct animals, in a deposit estimated by geologists to be thirty thousand years old. The presence of the bone, an *os innominatum*, was accounted for hypothetically by the slides which are so frequent upon the sides of the steep ravines of that formation, which often bring down materials from the surface, broken crockery, &c., in close proximity and almost undistinguishable connexion with the older and deeper deposits; sometimes, indeed, underlying them in consequence of succeeding slides. It seemed to be the general opinion of the Association that, in a matter of so much importance, and one involving so extraordinary conclusions respecting the date of man's existence on the earth, it is advisable to wait for further evidence. So long as there is a probability of mistake as to the true position of the bone, its existence, unsupported by collateral facts, cannot be taken to establish anything new in science.

The second paper was one by P. A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, on Animal Torpidity. It was rather a *resumé* of what had already been written, than an absolute addition to our knowledge on the subject. Prof. Agassiz differed in several important respects from the author of the paper, and considered that the subject was one calling rather for experiment than speculation. He mentioned the names of several eminent naturalists in Europe, who were investigating the phenomenon of Torpidity, and whose researches would reflect much new light upon it. He did not subscribe to the notion that there was an absolute suspension of the vital functions in the animal while in a state of Torpidity, but

conceived that their action was simply reduced to an extremely low and hardly perceptible stage. He had no doubt but proper experiments would show that the circulation was constantly kept up. Mr. Browne, on the authority of Dr. Dickeson, mentioned a fact which, if true, has in a remarkable manner hitherto escaped the observation of naturalists. It is that the alligator, when about to hibernate, takes a pine or cypress knot or a stone into its mouth, completely closing the passage to the throat and lungs. It then retires into holes under water, and remains until spring.

Dr. Ferd. Roemer, of Berlin, sent out under the authority of the Prussian Government, to examine the geology of Texas, made a verbal statement of the results of his explorations. He had discovered a most remarkable analogy between the cretaceous formations of Texas and those of the northern shores of the Mediterranean—that they were, indeed, *identical*. He found also, that the deposits of New Jersey correspond with those of North Germany and England. The grand conclusion to be deduced from these facts, and it is one of the first importance, is, that the *isothermal lines*, at the period of these formations, were precisely where they now are, and that, therefore, no relative change in climate has taken place since the remote geological period of their deposit. The general heat of the globe may have been reduced, but at that period the difference in the temperature of corresponding latitudes in the Eastern and Western continents was as marked as now.

Apropos of the diffusion of fossils and animals, Prof. Haldeman remarked that it was singular to find species of animals, except those attending man in his migrations, very generally diffused around the globe—that though cognate species could be found, specific varieties were uncommon, if not unknown. A single exception had been adduced, viz. a small insect (*Evania*), which had been found at Rio, Cochin China, the ports of the Pacific, and in Europe—indeed, diffused all over the globe. This vast range, at first glance so remarkable, was easily to be explained. The insect is parasitic on the cockroach (*Blatta*), which so much infests ships, by which it had been disseminated. Its diffusion was one of the results of the wide-spread commerce of the age.

Mr. Teschemacher made some observations on the fossil vegetation of Anthracite Coal, illustrating his remarks by many fine specimens of the mineral, exhibiting the plants of which the coal was formed, the stems, leaves, seeds, &c. He showed what he believed to be the leaves of a *dicotyledonous* plant. It is generally supposed that the coal is formed of *monocotyledonous* plants.

Prof. Agassiz gave the results of his observations upon the *Echinodermata* of America, demonstrating that no such distinction, as naturalists have hitherto made, exists between the types or families of *Echinus* and *Asterias*. Some eminent physiologists maintain that the star-fishes have an internal skeleton, while the Echini, or sea-eggs, have an external skeleton; making the distinction, as some do in this respect, between the turtles and lizards. He hoped to show that both have an *external* skeleton. A star-fish is a flattened *Echinus*; their external coverings are perfectly analogous; the perforated and imperforated plates have even the same number in both. The suckers are the same in both, consisting of an internal vesicle and an external tentacle, which communicate with each other, as is proved by injections. Some of these tentacles are for locomotion, though this is not their necessary or constant function; in many they serve principally for *respiration*. They have an *internal cavity filled with water*, which enters through microscopic holes, arranged in a series in the depressions between the perforated plates; the tentacles passing through these serve for *locomotion*, showing that we should never judge of the nature of an organ by its functions, but by its

structure. As to the *circulation* in the Echinoderms, he stated that the vessel which runs along the upper surface of the rays in the star-fish is a *water vessel*, and not an *artery*, as has been generally supposed. The heart has five *cavities*; a central cavity; two superior ones; and one on each side of the central cavity, which has always been mistaken for a membrane, a kind of pericardium; that these lateral cavities are part of the heart, he proved by injection of fluid into them; it passed from one side, in a vessel which almost surrounds the mouth, to the cavity of the other side. There are two circles of *venous blood*; one, around the mouth, *incomplete*; and one *arterial*. He has found the genera and species of America less rich in color than those of Europe. The European species are figured as *green*; and Prof. A. was not a little surprised to find, that just taken from the water, they are of a *brick-red* color; but some time after death they became green, and if killed by alcohol, they turned instantly green. He supposed their red color to be due to the great depth at which they were found, 120 to 150 feet, some rays of light only being able to penetrate to this depth—as a general rule, the brightest colors are found at the greatest depths.

J. L. Le Conte presented some remains of what he believed to be five new species of fossil mammalia. They were discovered at Galena, Ill. He regarded them as belonging to the *Tapiroids* and *Suelline* families.

Prof. Hitchcock read a letter from Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, asking for some information upon the *river terraces*, or as he seemed disposed to regard them, ancient *sea beaches* of America, inquiring particularly if they exhibited any uniformity of level above the sea. Prof. H. remarked that there certainly existed a very general uniformity in the height of the terraces above the rivers, which fact, as the rivers fell rapidly in their courses (some hundreds of feet from their sources to their mouths), rendered it obvious that no uniformity of level above the sea could possibly exist. He was disposed to regard the terraces as formed by the rivers themselves, and thought he could readily trace the stages by which the process went on.

Prof. W. B. Rogers observed that there was a great probability that these terraces would present a uniform height in the same basin; but that the different great basins should have terraces of the same height, he thought could not be expected. Mr. Hall added, that the terraces on the North and South side of Lake Ontario, observed by two individuals whose observations were unknown to each other, presented a remarkable uniformity of level.

Prof. Silliman exhibited a beautiful specimen of native *Corundum*, from North Carolina. An account of its discovery was given by Mr. Clingman.

Mr. W. C. Redfield read a paper on the existing marine shells found in the hills of drift, at Brooklyn, New York. He exhibited numerous specimens found from 25 to 40 feet below the surface, among which were some ten or twelve species now common to our shores. These discoveries in regard to the drift seem to agree with Sir R. Murchison's statements on the drift of Europe. They prove that the most common species of our present Molluscs were of prior origin to the hills where the remains were found, and probably older than the entire formation of drift and boulders which is found in the Northern States. The species do not indicate a colder climate than now prevails. But the shells found by Professor Emmons, in the pleistocene clays of the borders of Lake Champlain, and by Mr. Lyell and others in Canada, appear to belong to a later period of the drift; Mr. Redfield infers that they were brought in from more northern regions, or from deeper waters, by the great Arctic currents which must have swept over these regions during the drift period, when this portion of the continent was deeply submerged. These Polar currents, annually bringing down immense fields and islands of ice, such as are now diverted along

the shores and banks of Newfoundland, till they are met by the dissolving influence of the gulf stream, nearly in the latitude of Boston and New York; these he considered to have been among the chief agents in producing the remarkable phenomena of the drift period.

The remarks of Mr. Redfield opened up the question of the drift, and elicited a good deal of discussion between the supporters and opponents of the *glacier theory*, of which it is impossible to give an adequate report. Mr. Desor remarked that similar results to those announced by Mr. Redfield had been arrived at in Northern Europe and Scandinavia. This period is divided into two epochs; in the first the origin was turbulent, in the second quiet. He remarked on the intimate relation of the boulders to the shells; the surfaces over which they moved are scratched and striated, showing the action of some other agent than water. He insisted on the intimate connexion of the drift with the stræ; if this be denied, then the theory of these currents may be admitted.

Mr. Redfield thought we were bound to prefer existing causes to foreign ones, in the explanation of these phenomena. He believed the currents of the Ocean were sufficient to explain them. There are two great currents: one, South West in its course, the ice-bearing current from Greenland; the other, the current from Hudson's Bay and Labrador, pushing through the straits of Bellisle, even as far as Quebec, in a South South-Easterly direction. He thought the connexion very clear between these currents and the drift and scratches; at least he believed them to be one of the great causes of the phenomena.

Mr. Desor observed that nobody has shown that icebergs can so scratch and polish, as in this case; he did not think they would take such a peculiar, onward zigzag course. He showed specimens of these stræ from the Glacier of Grindelwald, in Switzerland; from Lebanon, Mass.; from Norway; from Lake Ontario; from the Glacier of the Aar—these all presented similar appearances; the same effect would naturally lead us to suppose the same cause; viz. the action of a heavy, slow-moving, immense body of ice.

Com. Wilkes remarked that as the icebergs are continually being dissolved, their surfaces are continually changing, both absolutely and relatively, and could hardly cause such regular scratches.

Prof. Silliman observed that he was very willing to accept the glacier theory, on sufficient evidence; but he did not see where the ice was to come from to produce these effects, unless the surface has been since considerably changed; our mountains are insufficient. He asked Captain Wilkes if it was within his own knowledge whether the iceberg in the Southern Ocean, along which the vessels of the Exploring Expedition coasted for some 60 or 70 miles, was attached to the coast or was afloat. Capt. W. replied that it was not afloat.

Prof. Adams sketched and alluded to a locality in the valley of the Onion river, where the stræ were very distinct; but at the bottom of the valley, the sides were somewhat undermined and presented no traces of stræ; which could hardly have been the case, if a current of water had been the moving force.

Prof. Hitchcock instanced the mountains of N. England, as presenting numerous phenomena which he could not explain by the action of *water alone*. He thought that ice was one of their causes, either in the form of a *glacier* or an *iceberg*—but at any rate *ice*; the action of large bodies of water was equally manifest.

Mr. Redfield agreed with Prof. Hitchcock, that there was no antagonism between the *iceberg* and the *glacier* theories—he believed both must be called in to explain these heterogeneous phenomena.

Mr. Desor, in opposition to the action of water in these phenomena, remarked that these scratches were very high, 5 or 6000 feet even. They are observed 5000 feet high on Mt. Wash-

ington, in the same direction as in Boston harbor; he did not think there had been, since their formation, any relative change in the heights of the mountain and plain.

Glaciers, when they touch the water, do not go below it; the lower portion melts and floats off, forming an iceberg; but these scratches are frequently seen dipping below the water, especially in Europe; there is one case on the Hudson, near New York; the land, therefore, must have been higher at that period. So that the advocates of the iceberg theory must explain the great height of these scratches, and their dip below the water. He did not think Sir R. Murchison's theory could be maintained, viz. that these phenomena were caused by the glaciers in the mountains, and by currents and icebergs in the plain.

Prof. H. D. Rogers, as he intended to say something on this subject at a future time, would only remark that he believed the period of the drift to be divided into two great epochs; a paroxysmal period, and a period of repose, when there was a communication between the Northeast coast and New York, insulating New England.

Prof. Bailey read a paper upon the structure of [Anthracite, substantially] the same with a memoir published some time since in Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences.

Prof. Hitchcock followed with a paper on the animals which formed the fossil foot marks of New England. He had discovered forty-seven species in nineteen localities. He dwelt at length upon the peculiarities of the foot marks, which had governed him in assigning them names.

He explained the means by which to distinguish between the marks of quadrupeds and bipeds, described the classes into which he had divided the birds, and pointed out their affinities. In one specimen which he had found, every alternate step was turned at an angle of 45 degrees from the line of direction. He could explain this only by the conjecture that the animal had broken its leg, and from want of good medical advice the leg was set awry, and this was the cause of the very singular footmark left on the rock. Some giant footsteps, twenty inches in length, he believed to be those of frogs. They resembled closely in character the embryo foot of a frog which had been shown him by Professor Agassiz, and here he would remark that the fossils he discovered more generally resemble the embryo of animals of the present day, than adults.

Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University, read a paper showing that Barium, Strontium, Lime and Magnesia, and their salts, are in their intensity in the order of their atomic weights.

Mr. E. G. Squier read a paper on the Fossils, Minerals, Organic Remains, &c., found in the Mounds of the West. Mr. Squier stated that any traveller through the fertile valleys of the West, must be struck with the number and magnitude of the earth works existing there. Many who have had no opportunity of examining them, have questioned their artificial origin. They have regarded them as the result of diluvial action, and the fact that some of them are stratified, has been seized upon as conclusive upon this point, and as establishing the hypothesis. Recent investigations show that this feature, instead of being the result of natural causes, is the strongest proof of the artificial origin of the mounds in which it occurs. The tumuli or mounds of the Ohio valley, are clearly distinguished from each other by position, structure, and contents. Some are deemed sepulchral; others are connected with the superstitions of the builders; others still the sites of ancient structures, or in some way connected with the military system of the ancient people. The sepulchral mounds stand isolated or in groups, apart from other works; those which are deemed sacred, are found alone within the enclosures. It is this class which appear stratified. They are considerably less in size than the other varieties, and are formed of alternate layers of loam

and sand or gravel. The first or outer layer consists of coarse gravel, pebbles, and water-worn stones; the second of loam of variable thickness, alternating with thin strata of fine sand. These layers are all clearly defined, but their arrangement is not uniform. Sometimes there is but a single layer of sand, while occasionally there are as many as six. Pits or excavations, occasionally broad and deep, almost invariably accompany these works. It is from them that the material was taken for their construction.

A peculiar feature of these stratified mounds is, that they almost invariably cover altars of burned clay or stone. The altars are generally round, always symmetrical, and are occasionally of great size. One had been discovered sixty feet long, by twelve broad, covered with remains of ancient art. The character of the stratification fixes its artificial origin. It would be extremely difficult to explain how diluvial action could have originated these altars of burned clay and stone. The mounds of a lower latitude, in Louisiana and Mississippi, present a different kind of stratification. It is not improbable that in some instances natural structures have been modified by art.

None of these mounds are found on the first or latest formed terraces on the Western Rivers, comprising the upper Mississippi and the Ohio and its tributaries. This fact bears directly on the question of their antiquity. The mounds are found indiscriminately upon all the other terraces or bottoms. It is legitimate, then, to conclude that the latest terrace was formed since the period of their construction. Trees growing upon the works show that their origin must date back a long period. The forests that cover them are in no way distinguishable from the other forests. The same varieties of trees are found, in the same proportions; and they have a like primitive aspect. This fact was observed by the late President Harrison, who considered it one of the strongest evidences in support of the great antiquity of these works. A very long period must elapse, to enable the first growth which springs up, after the ground has once been cleared, to assimilate itself in the variety and proportions of its trees, to the primitive forests. There is evidence to show that at least the second growth has been attained since this complete assimilation has been effected.

Within the mounds are found implements, ornaments, sculptures, &c., &c., composed of materials generally foreign to the region in which they are discovered, and often exceedingly rare and beautiful. The identification of the localities from which these were obtained must tend to reflect light upon the origin, migrations, and intercourse of the race of the mounds. Obsidian, a volcanic product, is found in mounds on the alluvions of the Ohio. The nearest place where it is known to exist in any abundance is Central Mexico, the ancient inhabitants of which country applied it to the very purposes for which it was used by the race of the mounds.

In these mounds are discovered native silver and copper from the shores of Lake Superior, pearls and shells from the Southern Gulf, obsidian probably from the volcanic ridges of Mexico, mica from the primitive ranges of the Atlantic coast, galena from the upper, and fossil teeth from the tertiary deposits of the lower Mississippi, besides numberless other remains.

Silver and copper are the only metals which have been developed from the depositions. The ore of lead is quite abundant, and lead has been found under circumstances implying a knowledge of its use on the part of the ancient people. No iron or trace of iron has been discovered except in the late deposits, and it is certain that the ancient people were wholly unacquainted with its use.

A mass of native copper weighing twenty-three pounds, from which pieces had evidently been cut, was discovered a few years since in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio. It is nearly certain that silver and copper were obtained in a native, and both metals appear to have been wrought in a cold state. They were un-

doubtedly obtained from the shores of Lake Superior. The copper was frequently wrought into axes and various other implements, and into ornaments, beads, bracelets, &c. (Several specimens were exhibited displaying much skill in workmanship).

The implements and ornaments discovered in the mounds are more generally made of stone. The ancient people wrought the rarest minerals with great skill. Their lances and arrow heads and cutting implements were generally made of quartz, and some of them from the pure limpid crystals of this mineral, and some from obsidian. From one altar were taken several bushels of finely wrought spear heads of milky quartz, nearly all of which had been broken up by the fire. In one mound a slight excavation disclosed upwards of six hundred spear heads. "Flint Ridge," which extends through the counties of Jackson, Muskingum, and Licking, Ohio, is a locality from which a portion of this mineral was probably obtained. It appears to have been extensively wrought.

The axes, pestles, &c., like those formerly in use among the existing tribes of Indians, are composed of tough scientific rocks, green stone, &c., and are all to be referred to primitive localities. There are other varieties of rock, a description of compact slate of a dull green ground, interspersed with stripes of a dark black color, and a stone of a high specific gravity, dark ground, thickly interspersed with minute flakes of salmon-colored mica. The primitive locality of neither of these varieties is known. The most interesting variety of stone is a kind of porphyry which was wrought into the most delicate ancient sculptures. All the examples are of intense hardness. The primitive locality is unknown.

Mica is found in great abundance in the mounds. It is frequently found in large sheets of all varieties, and is often cut into ornamental figures, discs, scrolls, and oval plates. Some of these plates are quite large. Several fine specimens of graphic mica, in oval plates, were recently found in a mound near Lower Sandusky, Ohio, which were supposed to bear genuine hieroglyphical inscriptions.

Beads and other ornaments are taken from the mounds, composed of the compact portions of marine shells, and several thousands often accompany a single skeleton. Not less than five kinds of marine shells have been fully identified, viz. the *cassis flammée* of Lamarck, the *pyrula perversa*, the *oliva*, *natica*, and *marginella*—all of which are found on the southern shores of the United States. Quantities of pearls, more or less burned, have been discovered, and they are clearly not from the fresh water molluscs. These must have been obtained from the Gulf of Mexico. The teeth of the shark, alligator, bear, panther, wolf, and the talons of rapacious birds, and the fossil teeth of the shark, have been taken from the mounds.

The carvings of stone, as before observed, display no inconsiderable skill. They exhibit a close observance of nature, and an attention to details which is not looked for among a people not considerably advanced in the arts. They are remarkable for their truthfulness; they display not only the general form and features of the animal sought to be represented, but to a surprising degree their characteristic attitudes and expression. In some instances, their very habits are represented. Thus the heron is represented seizing a fish, and the hawk tears a bird with its beak and talons.

Among the sculptures are also some of the human head, which, it safely may be concluded, display not only the characteristic features of the ancient people, but also their modes of adjusting their hair, their style of ornament, &c. The skeletons belong to two eras, those of the tribes inhabiting the country when discovered by the Europeans, and those of the builders of the mounds. The ancient skeletons are so much decayed that it is impossible to recover an entire specimen; but one skull was secured whole.

None of the skeletons are of extraordinary

size, although the bones in some cases seem more massive than usual. Specimens of the carvings, &c., were exhibited, which, as Mr. Squier observed, display a high degree of taste and skill, and were evidently beyond anything which could possibly be ascribed to a people not considerably advanced in the arts.

Prof. Agassiz submitted some remarks on the structure of the *Polypi*, tending to establish a more intimate relation between the radiated animals. The actinia he regarded as bilateral, and this is probably a universal law. They are very variable in their form at different times. They are divided into as many lamellæ as there are tentacles; these lamellæ are muscular membranes, going from the top to the centre, for the movements of the animal: the tentacles have both longitudinal and circular fibres. The same animal is both oviparous and viviparous—the digestive cavity, widely open below, receives the food always mixed with water—the tentacles are folds from the body of the animal.

In the *Tubulariæ*, the ovaries hang outside the body, between the tentacles. There is the closest affinity between the common *Polypi* and the *Actiniæ*; they vary much in form, and have both vertical and circular muscular fibres.

Mr. Dana, of the Exploring Expedition, mentioned several facts in confirmation of the views of Prof. Agassiz.

Dr. J. C. Warren made a communication upon the mastodon, illustrated by the well-preserved skeleton obtained a year or two since near Newburgh, N. Y. Dr. W. entered into a careful comparison of the teeth of the Mastodon and Elephant, showing many interesting analogies. He considered both as belonging to the same order. The Mastodon, he observed, possessed a remarkable preponderance of the anterior over the posterior extremities. Although some naturalists had made out thirty species of the Mastodon, he had been able to detect but three, the *Augustidens*, the *Humboldtus*, and the *Giganteus*.

Mr. Dana read a paper upon the laws of Cohesive Attraction, as exemplified in crystallization. The following are the inferences which he drew:—

I. Cohesive attraction is characterized by fixed angles, as regards the direction of its action, and specific relations of force in certain axial directions, and it differs in those particulars for different substances.

II. In the aggregation of Molecules by attraction only equal or homologous axes unite.

III. The axes of Cohesive Attraction in Molecules have opposite polarity at opposite extremities; that is, the opposite poles are positive and negative, or north and south, as the terms are ordinarily used.

IV. The polarity of the Molecules may be reversed by extrinsic influences.

V. The axes and polarity of Cohesive Attraction in solidification exist before the union of the Molecules, instead of being a consequence of that union.

VI. The axial lines of Cohesive Attraction are not indefinitely fixed in position, but in some way modified in direction and force by temperature.

VII. The variations which the Attraction of Cohesion undergoes, take place according to some simple ratio.

VIII. The homologous parts of Molecules similarly and simultaneously undergo this variation as regards the attraction.

IX. In some cases the parts of a Molecule or opposite sides of a pole, undergo a different amount of variation. This takes place symmetrically with regard to all the poles.

X. If the state of attraction which produces a primary cube or prism, is considered in its normal state, when secondary planes are produced, there is a decrease of force in the direction of the principal axes, and this decrease is in some simple ratio.

XI. The diminution of attracting force in the primary axes, on which the formation of a secondary depends, consists in the partial action of

their force along intermediate axes symmetrically situated with reference to primary axes; and the greater or less amount of diminution determines the kind of distribution.

XII. The direction of cleavage may indicate, in any species of matter, which set of axes is dominant or strongest in attracting force, the primary or secondary set.

XIII. Those variations of attraction producing secondary forms, depend often on surrounding bodies favoring the concentration or diffusion of the attracting force, and causes often act simultaneously in nature over wide areas.

XIV. In an enlarging crystal one axis (or two) may have the action of attraction accelerated by extrinsic influence, and this acceleration or retardation affects equally all crystals forming together under the common circumstances.

XV. The action of Cohesive Attraction is often intermitted, producing seriate results, as exemplified in the cleavage of crystals, and the specific rate of intermitted action is different for unequal axes.

A letter was received from President Everett, of Harvard University, transmitting a communication from Mr. Bond, of the Observatory, announcing the resolution of the great nebula of Orion, the stronghold of the nebular hypothesis. The resolution had been effected on the morning of the 24th, by the new Cambridge instrument. This nebula had defied the telescopic powers of Herschel and Lord Rosse.

"Cambridge Observatory, Sept. 22, 1847.

"DEAR SIR,—You will rejoice with me that the great nebula of Orion has yielded to the power of our incomparable Telescope. This morning, the atmosphere being in a favorable condition at about 3 o'clock, the Telescope was set upon the Trapezium in the great nebula of Orion. Under a power of 200, the fifth star was immediately conspicuous; but our attention was directly absorbed with the splendid revelations made in its immediate neighborhood. This part of the nebula was resolved into bright points of light. The number of stars was too great to attempt counting them; many were, however, readily located and mapped. The double character of the brightest star in the Trapezium was readily recognised with a power of 600. This is 'Struve's sixth star,' and certain of the stars composing the nebula were seen as double stars under the power. It should be borne in mind that this nebula and that of Andromeda have been the last stronghold of the nebular theory; that is, of the idea first thrown out by the elder Herschel, of masses of nebulous matter in process of condensation into systems. The nebula in Orion yielded not to the unrivalled skill of both the Herschels, armed with their excellent Reflectors. It even defied the power of Lord Rosse's three foot mirrors, giving 'not the slightest trace of resolvability,' or separation into a number of single sparkling points. And even when, for the first time, Lord Rosse's grand reflector, of six foot speculum, was directed to this object 'not the veriest trace of a star was to be seen.' Subsequently his Lordship communicated the result of his further examination of Orion, as follows:

"I think I may safely say that there can be little, if any doubt as to the resolvability of the nebula. We could plainly see that all about the Trapezium is a mass of stars, the rest of the nebula also abounding in stars, and exhibiting the characteristics of resolvability strongly marked. This has hitherto been considered as the greatest effort of the largest Reflecting Telescope in the world, and this our own Telescope has accomplished. I feel deeply sensible of the odiousness of comparisons, but innumerable applications have been made to me for evidence of the excellence of the instrument, and I can see no other way in which the public can be made acquainted with its merits.

"With sincere respect and esteem,

"I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. C. BOND."

This letter was read amidst many expressions

of delight, on the part of the members of the Association, and was followed by a paper on the Nebular Hypothesis by Professor Pierce, of Harvard College. He considered only the argument in support of the hypothesis derived from physical astronomy, which had been much shaken, if not completely overthrown, by the resolution of many of the great nebula.

There are two kinds of nebulae: the irregular, which are resolvable into stars: the rounded, well defined nebulae have been the strongholds of the partisans of the nebular theory; they resemble comets. The nebula in Andromeda, hitherto unresolvable, has been seen at Cambridge to be of an irregular outline, and is, therefore, probably resolvable. Since the resolution of the planetary nebulae, there is no existing proof in the heavens of chaotic nebulous matter.

The argument from Celestial Mechanics was considered at length, and the beautiful theory of La Place briefly sketched. While speaking of the separation of the rings, he remarked that no ring or satellite had been seen around Neptune.

The first difficulty in the third argument is the Comets; why are their orbits so different and peculiar? Is it said that they are inter-stellar matter, tending to one of the suns? We may answer, we have *periodic* comets—if they are thrown off from the sun, as the comet of 1845, they will fall into it again, and there will be the end of them. *Could the earth have ever been a nebula?* It rotates on its axis *once a day*; how often when it was a nebulous ring? *Once a year.* The size of the earth, when it rotated once a year, would only be twenty times its present radius, or only one-third of the way to the moon; but in the lunar months, it would only reach half way to the moon. When the moon was thrown off, the earth rotated once in a lunar month, when it had only five times its present radius; how then get the moon at its present distance from the earth?

He thought the theory totally incapable of advancing Astronomy.

Dr. Wyman presented a paper on a new species of Orang, recently discovered by Dr. T. S. Savage in West Africa. This species cannot be referred to any of the four recognised species; it is not the adult of the Chimpanzee; the skull is much larger; and it has a crest on the top and sides, which the Chimpanzee has not; its face is perfectly straight, unlike the Chimpanzee; the orifice of the nostrils, instead of being a triangle with the apex upwards, has the apex downwards, and it is quadrangular. The infra-orbital canal is obliterated at the posterior part of the orbit, which is considered by Prof. Agassiz a mark of degradation; the nasal bones in the Chimpanzee are quadrangular; in the new species they are triangular, apex upwards, with a bridge on the median line. In man, the humerus is much longer than the ulna; in the Chimpanzee the humerus and ulna are nearly of the same length; in the eastern Orang the ulna is the longest; in the new species, the ulna is shorter; in this respect, the last comes the nearest to man; the scapulae are also very large.

The anterior face of the bodies of the vertebrae is shorter, less high, than the posterior face; so that the spine has an anterior *concavity*, which throws the trunk *forwards*; the opposite is the case in man, whose spinal column is *convex* anteriorly, throwing the trunk *backwards*. This is a distinguishing mark between man and the quadrumanus; it is impossible for the monkeys to walk erect without supporting the trunk in some way by the hands. He named it *Trogodytes goryllus*. It inhabits Guinea. It is five feet high, and covered with coarse black hair, which becomes grey in the old animal. Head—the face is wide, the cranium small, the eyes large; on the course of the sagittal suture, there is a high crest of hair, which meets another going behind from one ear to the other: as it moves the scalp freely, these hairy crests point forward when the animal is enraged, giving him a very ferocious appearance. The shoulders are very broad, the arms long, the hands large, the thumb very large, in which it differs from the

Chimpanzee; its gait is rolling, the legs being swung forward between the arms. They live in bands; one male in every band of females. Their dwellings are merely sticks laid from one tree to another, affording no shelter; and these are only used at night. They are very ferocious; and less intelligent than the Chimpanzee; they live on fruit, branches of trees, &c.

To be concluded in the next number of the *Literary World*.

[N.B. Acknowledgment is here made to the Boston Evening Journal and the Boston Atlas, from the current reports of which papers the above abstract is in part made up.]

The Fine Arts.

PAGE'S RUTH.—That William Page is a man of genius, no one who knows aught of his career in art, or who has passed an hour in his company, will, we think, for a moment deny. Whether he be judged by the simple rule of Sir Joshua that genius is but the art of making repeated efforts, or by that standard which every man sets up with more or less definitiveness in his own mind, perfectly plain to himself and perfectly inexplicable, perhaps, to others, he will be acknowledged to be a man of genius. He is a man who, with the utmost faith in humanity, believes that what Raffaele and Titian did three hundred years ago, can be done as well in this nineteenth century, if we will but pursue, as they did, the method of nature in our attempts to imitate her; and that the secret of Titian's flesh-tints is not to be found by scraping down his pictures to discover whether he used this or that pigment, but in the simple teaching of the arrangement of material in the human body; since in art and nature like causes will produce like effects, and, as he contends, there is but one path to truth, in no other way can such effects be obtained. He does not, with all this, deny to the great masters the inspiration of genius, he is too sincere a worshipper at the shrine of Art, to believe that the highest secrets of her temple will be unveiled and laid open to all who may chose to enter; but the mere mechanical execution of a certain end, namely, the imitation of nature, can be as easily attained now as when these master spirits wrought at their canvas. In the poetic world, the genius of Shakspeare and Milton may have departed, yet the same words that glowed in their immortal verses we daily use to express our commonest ideas; but in the world of art the language itself has fled, and left us but a few disjointed phrases and meaningless syllables. All modern art is to Page an useless endeavor to express an end by other than the only proper means by which it can be accomplished; as with Ali Baba in the cavern, the "Open Sesame" has been forgotten, and till this simple conjuration has been found again, no spells can open the fast closed entrance.

Now, it does not require any particular manifestation of the divine afflatus to be able to deviate from the long-travelled and well understood highways of Art—any man may do this in mere wantonness; of such vagaries we have had enough, Heaven knows; but where the artist, with a profound conviction of the incompetence of present method, endeavors to establish new principles, not founded in fantastic theory, but in thoughtful attempt to trace the teachings of nature and apply the suggestions of reason, we think him entitled to be considered a possessor of this high quality. Mr. Page has, in the papers he published some two years since in the Broadway Journal, logically shown that he has the authority of

reason and nature on the side of his theory—whether this theory be as correct in practice as in principle, we cannot pretend to judge; experiment only can determine whether the pigments of art can be subjected to the same laws as the materials of nature, and whether her processes of coloring are to be followed in the chemistry of the studio. Nor can we look as yet to his own productions, based upon these principles, to solve this question; there must necessarily be, in the first attempts to establish a new system, much weakness and uncertainty: Only by repeated experiments shall we be able to discover whether we have been following blind guides and have missed the true path from its very directness and openness.

We have been led to make these remarks, from a recent visit to Mr. Page's room, where we found his picture of RUTH just completed. We do not intend to enter into any formal criticism of this painting, since, as it has been as yet only privately exhibited, it would be taking the artist at an unfair advantage. In any difference of judgment, he cannot appeal to the public to decide between the critic and himself. When the picture is publicly shown, as we hear it soon will be, we may recur to the subject again, at present we shall content ourselves with a mere description. It is an upright painting, about nine feet in height, and the three figures, Naomi and her daughters-in-law, are perhaps slightly larger than life. The grouping is excellent and admirably expressive of the story—Naomi stands at the right of the canvas, her left hand is thrown about Ruth, who has cast herself upon the breast of her mother, and whose sinking knees and convulsively clasped hands, and tearful up-raised eyes, betray the agony of the soul, and express all the intensity of the application, "Beseech me not to leave thee." Orpah has turned away her face and covered it with her garment, but her hand still grasps that of Naomi, and it is evident the struggle is severe; she, too, feels all the bitterness of grief, although worldly considerations may weigh more than the affection of her mother-in-law. And here, we think, the artist has shown a beautiful trait of feeling. In most paintings of this oft-repeated subject, Orpah has been represented with a cold and indifferent appearance, serving to contrast with the passionate outbreak of feeling in Ruth, but here her very emotion adds more intensity to the expression of her sister. There is a great deal of very beautiful and very powerful color in the picture, harmoniously arranged and kept remarkably low in tone. It is not an "Exhibition" picture, and on the walls of the Academy, surrounded by the chalky absurdities so frequent there, might seem rather dingy. It must be seen by itself, at a proper distance, under a proper light, to be appreciated. It will not be a popular picture, we have too many connoisseurs who thrust their noses close to the canvas and admire "the delicate smoothness, the miniature-like finish." To such as these it is not addressed, but the man of real taste and judgment will not fail to find in the sentiment, in the remarkable relief of the figures, and in the atmospheric distance with its snow-capped mountains that seem miles and miles away, much that is beautiful, and much to convince him that it is a painting of extraordinary power, the production of an extraordinary mind.

DR. AGASSIZ.—All friends of science will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the Lectures of this eminent Naturalist.

Glimpses of Books.

EXAMPLES OF INDUSTRY.—"But the finest scenery I beheld in either locality was the moral scenery I had the pleasure of beholding on the well-cultivated farm of an humble fellow countryman of my own at Brighton; of whose colonial history I beg to present the following sketch to the intelligent reader, as an antidote to some at least of the *Impressions of Australia Felix*, by Mr. Richard Howitt.

"Mr. John McMillan is a native of Skipness, and his wife of Tarbet, in the Western Highlands of Scotland. Having an increasing family, and no means of providing for their subsistence in either of these localities, he had crossed over to the Lowlands, and became, like many other Highlanders in the large towns of Scotland, a porter on the streets of my native town of Greenock. In this precarious situation he had been for six years supporting his family with great difficulty, when he obtained a free passage by the David Clarke, one of the Government Bounty Emigrant ships, for himself and family to Port Phillip, in the year 1840. On his arrival in Melbourne, he had only from five to ten shillings in the world, and this small sum he had earned by some petty service rendered on board ship to one of the cabin passengers; but he had nine sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest was about twenty years of age, and the youngest in infancy. Labor was high-priced at the time, as everything else was; and having no mechanical employment, he hired himself as a stone-mason's laborer at £2 a week. Those of his sons who were fit for service of any kind were also hired at different rates of wages to different employers. The earnings of the family appear to have been placed in a common purse; and with their first savings a milch cow was purchased at £12; another and another being added successively thereafter at a somewhat similar rate. Pasture for the cattle, on the waste land quite close to the town, cost nothing; and there were always children enough, otherwise unemployed, to tend them; while the active and industrious wife and mother lent her valuable service to the common stock by forming a dairy. In this way, from the natural increase of the cattle, and from successive purchases, the herd had increased so amazingly, that in the month of February, 1846, it amounted to four hundred head; and as this was much too large a herd to be grazed any longer on the waste land near Melbourne, a squatting-station had been sought for and obtained by some of the young men on Murray River, about two hundred miles distant."

THE SPIRIT-AND-WATER-CURE.—"I had been unable to take any food from Friday morning at Marulan; my breakfast, before divine service, had been carried away untouched; and, notwithstanding the excitement of public speaking, after the cold and sleepless night from Goulburn I had no inclination to taste a morsel of anything on my return to the inn. The waiter, who seemed a good-natured, warm-hearted lad, observing me drooping, and expressing a degree of sympathy with which I was much pleased, recommended to me very strongly a glass of hot brandy and water, with a little dry toast. I thought it a strange prescription at the moment, for the sun was again burning hot; but on taking it, which I did at the young man's suggestion, I felt much revived and refreshed."

TURTLE FISHING: COOKSLAND.—"Turtle are very numerous in their proper season, particularly at Kaneipa, the Southern extremity of the Bay, where small coasting-vessels take in cedar for Sydney. An intelligent Black Native whom I met with on the Brisbane River, about the middle of December, when asked when the turtle would come to the Bay, held up five fingers in reply, saying, 'that moon'; signifying that they would come about the middle of May. The greatest excitement prevails in hunting the turtle, for it can scarcely be called fishing; Black Natives being always of the party,

and uniformly the principal performers. The deepest silence must prevail; and if the slightest noise is made by any European of the party, the Natives who assume the direction of affairs, frown the offender into silence. They are constantly looking all around them for the game, and their keen eye detects the turtle in deep water when invisible to Europeans. Suddenly, and without any intimation of any kind, one of them leaps over the gunwale of the boat, and dives down in the deep water between the oars, and perhaps, after an interval of three minutes, reappears on the surface with a large turtle. As soon as he appears with his prey, three or four other Black fellows leap overboard to his assistance, and the helpless creature is immediately transferred into the boat. A Black fellow has in this way not unfrequently brought up a turtle weighing five hundred weight. Great personal courage, as well as great agility, is required in this hazardous employment, the Black fellows being frequently wounded by the powerful stroke of the animal's flippers."

A NAUTICAL SETTLER.—"Captain Griffie's house was of the same primitive character as those of squatters generally; consisting of rough slabs fixed in sleepers below, and in a grooved wall-plate above, and roofed with large sheets of bark, supported by rough saplings for rafters. Mahogany tables, chairs, sideboards, &c., and the other movables of a respectable family in a town, appeared rather incongruous articles of furniture in such an extempore structure; but they gave promise at least of a better house, which I was told it was intended to erect as soon as the more important out-door operations of the establishment should afford the requisite leisure for the purpose, the present house being intended eventually for the barn. I was amused at the ingenious nautical expedient that had been had recourse to to form an additional apartment. The carpet which the family had had in use in their dining-room in Sydney was 'triced up,' to use the nautical phrase, during the day, to the wall-plate of the slab-house; but on the usual signal of 'Let go the haulyards,' being given at the proper hour for retirement at night, the carpet descended like the curtain of a theatre, and not only formed a partition between the sitting-room and a commodious bedroom, but stretching, as it did, along the whole extent of the slab-wall of the latter, served to exclude the cold night wind, which would otherwise have found a thousand entrances by the interstices between the slabs. These, indeed, were so numerous, as to render the formality of a window quite unnecessary, and a work of supererogation. As being the greater stranger on the occasion, the use of this bedroom, in which I found a Colonial cedar post-bed, with the usual furniture of a respectable bedroom in a town, was, in the absence of the lady of the house, assigned to me; my fellow-traveller being accommodated with a stretcher in a detached building, along with Captain G.'s sons. On the whole, I was much gratified with my visit to this recently-formed Squatting station so far to the Northward: as it showed how very comfortably a respectable family could be settled in the bush, with comparatively moderate means and exertion, in Australia, with all their flocks and herds around them, like the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob of old."—*Dr. Lang's Phillip'sland and Cook'sland.*

Man is blind for that which is nearest to him; he knows not the events of the nearest moment, and gropes there painfully like the mole, through the appearances which shut from him the true light. Only for that is his eye clear, which lies beyond appearances. So goes the blind *Œdipus* at the hand of his daughter, begging through the land; but when he approaches the parting way of life, the blind, guided by inward light, going beyond the seeing, finds, without error, his way to the gods.

Topics of the Week.

BOWIE KNIVES AND REVOLVERS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Is an article upon the English and American Press in our last number, we attempted to shadow forth some of the responsibilities that accrue to a journal which aspires to conduct itself with a just sense of the rights of men and of communities. We resume the subject this week in a somewhat different strain, but strictly in accordance with our own views as therein intimated.

"Some time last winter (says the Boston Chronotype), John G. Cooley, editor of *The Reporter* Temperance paper, published at Norwich, Conn., remarked with considerable, and doubtless proper severity, upon one H. K. Van Rensselaer, the keeper of a fashionable hotel at Stonington, on the occasion of Van Rensselaer's applying for a license. Cooley was informed against, and arrested for libel, on account of his strictures. On trial the jury did not agree. Thus foiled, the rum-seller got a second indictment for libel, founded on the account which Cooley had given in his paper of his first arrest, wherein he said he had 'inexpressible contempt for the outlaw and felon who presumed to arrest him.' For these words he himself was prosecuted as a felon. The trial came off last week at New London, and from the nature of the cause, and the ability of the counsel, created great excitement, and an immense gathering of the people."

The Boston paper adds that all the facts in this case being fully admitted on both sides, the New England jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," that is, a verdict in favor of the Editor, who had outraged his fellow citizen by denouncing him in language which would be provocative of a breach of the peace, in every community where men cherish a sense of character. The Chronotype rejoices mightily at this verdict, and the Tribune of this city copies its paragraph without a word of dissent.

Now what would GEORGE SAND, the latest oracle of the Progress Propaganda, say to the tyranny of that society which ties up the hands of a man from redressing personal outrage, and yet refuses him all remedy at law? Would Sand not say that "Society having broken its contract with the citizen to protect him in his feelings and his fair fame, he was left to the law of passion which governs the natural man?"

The Boston Chronotype, indeed, evidently thinks that the Connecticut Editor only did his duty in publishing his neighbor as a "felon." His duty? we confess we cannot understand this. Is an Editor an Official Character in New England? An acknowledged one-man-substitute for judge and jury, to brand citizens with infamy at his pleasure? Is he elected to this high office? Does he pass through the ordeal of the ballot box, as other officers, with not half his power, are compelled to pass? Does he sit there in final judgment upon the feelings and the fame of other citizens, by their freely given votes duly collated and ascertained? Is he the acknowledged judge and moral dictator of the people—the Roman Censor, whose decisions are to damn character, as if registered from the lips of a Jury, and pronounced from the Bench?

If an Editor really fills this official position in New England, and if Mr. Van Rensselaer, the suffering party in this instance, had a fair chance with other citizens of voting for or against the Editorial Dignity, who fulminates this decree against his character, we do not wonder at the view which the Boston Chronotype takes of the matter: for that clever

journal, by the freedoms which it takes with the sovereign people in its columns, appears to fill the same kind of papal office in the new infallible church of Progress despotism, and was probably designated to office by the same college of cardinals.

But some say that the people of New England have no agency, either directly or indirectly, in appointing to power the class of citizens which a New England jury has decided shall thus have character at their mercy! That editors there, who are permitted to butcher a citizen's feelings and fair fame with impunity, are no more elected by the people than they are in the western States; where the want of such open election of authorized denouncers of character has led to such frequent use of the Bowie knife and Revolver, against men who usurped an office unknown to our free institutions—the office of branding a man with infamy, without the interposition of judge or jury till *after* his sentence is promulgated!

If this be indeed so, and this one-man power be only an arbitrary assumption upon the part of occasional members of the editorial fraternity in those regions, another turn in the Connecticut winch must bring them upon the bowie-knife platform; or else George Sand is no prophet as to humanity asserting itself.

For if a citizen, who puts his lead into type metal instead of Croton pipe, dares with impunity publish his fellow-citizen as a "felon," why, all progress teaches us that trial by jury is a humbug, and *lead*, in some shape or other, the chief agent of power and defence in an American community.

Here we might fitly cut short this article, and leave the subject to the reader's own reflections. But we prefer expatiating upon it a little more at large. The task of an editor before the public, is in some instances like that of an advocate before a jury—he must set forth from different points of view the essential matters upon which he would fix the attention of those from whom he asks a verdict.

"Power (says one of the oracles of our land) is for ever stealing from the many to the few." Now in what direction is this theft going at the present day?

Is it to the hereditary owners of property?

Anti-Rentism can answer that question!

Is it to the inheritors of a distinguished name?

The sons of your Revolutionary patriots poking about in obscurity, with far less influence than scores of foreigners, would laugh at the idea.

Is it towards the clergy?

Why, it is a question every winter whether or not they shall be longer permitted to put up prayers for you in your legislative assemblages!

Is it to the men who keep carriages, eat hot suppers, and dance on Turkey carpets?

Why, these men are mere foam on the surface of the billowy masses. They rise and fall, from the surging crowd, like Harlem stock on a broker's docket!

The "Power, which, in all countries, is for ever stealing from the many to the few," goes in our American land to none of these. Whither then does it go? who are the parties to the larceny? who are the receivers of these stolen political treasures?

The power which is for ever stealing from the many to the few—goes in this country—or is fast going—to a self-constituted moral priesthood, who, beginning under the name of "Progress" by destroying all the checks and balances of social, political, and religious government, are erecting a rank Oligarchy of

despotic Opinion in their place; are twisting the dropped ends of each thread they break, into a halter which will throttle alike public liberty and individual freedom. Fearful of alarming the public by organization among themselves, they fasten, from time to time, upon other organizations, however discordant to each other, to enforce their grasp at power. At the present moment the temperance association, the most benign institution devised in our times, and the Teetotaler press, the most rowdy and abusive type of journalism yet developed among us, are made to minister to their designs; the organization of the one supplying the machinery, the vituperation of the other offering the steam to drive it.

But the reader doubts that any union of Political Puritanism and Progress Rowdism can ever establish this fanatical oligarchy in power. Let him recur again to the case before us, and let him mark the significant silence of the whole press of the country upon a decision which, however at war with the spirit of our free institutions, is still so favorable to the Power of the Press!

Why, the New England church, in the fiercest Puritan times, gave, at least, the form of a trial to its members before it branded them with infamy! Men voted, too, in constituting the rulers of their church. But the Progress Propaganda—coming, no man knows whence—growing up, no man knows how, aspires to wield a darker and more fearful power than ever existed amid men in the most despotic days of Roman Pontiffs. Usurping the highest powers known to human society, it strikes, not at the life of the individual, but at that which ought to be dearer to him than his life, and next in value to him after his truth,—strikes at the citizen's fair name and character—brands him with infamy, and dismisses him to contempt at its own sovereign will and pleasure. Such is Political Puritanism in its latest form of Progress Rowdism! Such is the union of the two in the first great triumph of the new AMERICAN OLIGARCHY!

Two elements of despotism and anarchy, too little noted by thinking men, now traverse the country side by side, for ever borrowing each other's semblance, even while wrangling together, and for ever working to obliterate constitutional liberty, while marching under the banner of a higher sort of freedom to the establishment of an OLIGARCHY OF OPINION.

Between Political Puritanism and Progress Rowdism, the pendulum of American liberty may long vibrate in safety; but when its oscillations become too wide, they must tear alike our social and our political fabric to pieces. In the gross case upon which we have commented—the very essence of these two apparently antagonistic elements has at last been distilled into one cup of fanaticism, and administered with grievous oppression to an American citizen. Revolvers and Bowie knives have here assumed a new form, and, in the types of an arrogant and brow-beating press, first butcher a man's character, and then the old mechanism of "law and order," as managed by the new moral Progress Papacy of our times, refuses him all public remedy, while still preventing him from taking the law into his own hands.

What is left for the man to do who is thus outraged? What sort of liberty does he enjoy under our institutions? what sort of law does he pay taxes to uphold? Surely not the liberty which our fathers fought for at Bunker Hill! Surely not the law deducible either from the Book of God or from the heart of man!

Why will not the American press see that by upholding this sort of tyranny it is aiming an ultimate blow at the destruction of its own franchises? But this brings us more fully into a subject which we shall resume hereafter.

Miscellany.

THE VILLAGE CHURCHYARD.

I sat in a village churchyard
One day when work was done,
Around me lay the mouldering clay,
Deep hidden from the sun.

This story bore each tombstone,
Revealed by evening's rays—
"His sands have run, his work is done,
He knows not blame or praise."

The breeze moaned through the willow,
Its branches swept the ground;
And every leaf gave note of grief
With sadly rustling sound.

It seemed a mound beside me,
A stifled voice gave forth—
"Ye dead! how deep and calm your sleep
Beneath the stirless earth."

The conscious breeze passed over,
And hushed its moaning sound;
Like an infant's breath in the lap of death,
It sank in silence drowned.

The strangers' nook far yonder
Now caught my wandering eye:—
In their lowly bed the noteless dead,
Without inscription lie.—

May I sleep with my kindred,
That where my grave is made,
My name with age on the marble page
May live and never fade.—

I thought as I left the churchyard,
'Tis a solemn thing to die;
This goal of earth affords no mirth,
But claims the heartfelt sigh.

"Oh live! and deeply cherish"
The memory of the past,
For memory's wave rolls o'er the grave,
And dies away at last. CRYSTAL.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE AT STRATFORD ON AVON.—There seem to have been no American competitors for this unique property. The sale took place on the 16th September. The first bid was 1500*l.*, the second 2000*l.*, and the third 2100*l.* The Stratford and London Shakspeare Committee, organized for the purchase of the house, then offered 3000*l.*, and no higher bid being made they were declared to be the purchasers.

In addition to the house the committee purchased a small property adjoining, for 820*l.*, making in all 3820*l.*; this sum exceeding, by nearly 2000*l.*, the amount of the sum subscribed. The call for subscriptions is therefore continued.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The London Literary Gazette has been favored with the following letter from Dr. Layard:—"My excavations have yielded further treasures; I have penetrated into the eighth chamber, and have found four pair of winged oxen of gigantic size. These blocks of marble are covered with sculptures, which have, however, been so injured by fire, that it is quite impossible to take any impression from them. Among the *bas-reliefs*, which have especially riveted my attention, is one which represents a mountainous country; another has mountains covered with pines and firs; a third, vineyards; on a fourth is a seahorse, and in the distance the sea covered with numerous vessels; towns which are washed by a river and are crowned with palm-trees, perhaps representing ancient Babylon. The newly discovered palace appears to be of considerable extent, but an immense sum of money would be requisite thoroughly to explore it; an artist also should be at hand to copy the *bas-reliefs*, which differ very materially both in style and execution from those of Khorsabad. The spot where these discoveries have been made is, on the whole,

more known to the traveller than Nimroud. Mr. Rawlinson is making considerable progress in reading the arrowhead inscriptions. It appears now to be evident that the first palace which was excavated at Nimroud, was built by Ninus, and that the deeds represented on the obelisk are those of that son of Ninus who erected the centre palace, as well as that he was employed during thirty years of his reign in the erection of these monuments. They speak of the conquest of India and other countries, as well as of the principal acts of certain monarchs, the ancestors of Ninus."

USE OF THE PEN AMONG SAVAGES.—Mr. Edwards, in his "Voyage up the Amazon," says—"Through the kindness of Senhor Henriquez we obtained a great variety of Indian articles. The bows and lances are of some dark wood, and handsomely formed and finished. The former are about seven feet in length, and deeply grooved upon the outer side. The bow-string is of hammock-grass. The lances are ten feet long, ornamented with carvings at the upper extremities, and terminated by tassels of macaw's feathers. The arrows are in light sheaves, six to each, and are formed of cane, the points being of the hardest wood and poisoned. These are used in war and hunting, and differed from the arrows used in taking fish, in that the points of the latter are of strips of bamboo or bone. Those for wild hogs again are still different, being terminated by a broad strip of bamboo fashioned in the shape of a pen. This form inflicts a more effectual wound."

NECROLOGY FOR SEPTEMBER.

RICHARD HENRY WILDE, formerly an eminent member of Congress, and more recently Professor of Law in the college of Louisiana, but more distinguished for his social virtues and his fine abilities as an author, died suddenly of yellow fever in New Orleans, on the 10th of September, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

This amiable and accomplished gentleman was born in Baltimore, but at an early period removed with his family to Augusta, Georgia, where he struggled, through youth, under many difficulties, and was admitted to the bar under very interesting and highly honorable circumstances, before he was twenty-eight years of age. He rose rapidly to eminence as an advocate, and in a few years was made Attorney-General of the state.

"While receiving these honors," observes Dr. Griswold, in a memoir of Wilde, in his *Prose Writers of America*, "his life was embittered by the loss of his younger brother, James Wilde, an officer of the army of the United States, who had served in the first campaign against the Florida Indians, and for whom, during their family correspondence, a poem had been projected, in honor of his and his companions' exploits. This was the origin of the song, since so well known, entitled *The Lament of the Captive*." James Wilde, from the moment of obtaining his commission, had shared with his brother the expense of maintaining his mother and sisters, by whom he was tenderly loved. He was shot through the heart in a duel, but a few days before he had promised his family a visit. The manner and suddenness of his death overcame his mother's fortitude. She lingered some months, but never recovered from the shock.

"In 1815, when but a fortnight over the age required by law, Mr. Wilde was chosen a member of the national House of Representatives, but at the next election, being defeated, with all but one of his colleagues, he returned to the bar, at which he remained, except during a short service in

the same body in 1825, until 1828, when he again became a representative, and so continued until 1835. In Congress he seldom spoke, and scarcely ever without having thoroughly reflected on his subject: rarely addressed himself to passion or party prejudice, or argued ad captandum. When called upon by the necessity of the case to reply to personal attacks, his retorts were good humored, though often pungent enough to be well remembered by his antagonists. He cultivated none of the arts of conciliation, and was therefore rather respected than popular. He was never a warm partisan, because, as he himself had said, he had 'found no party which did not require of its followers, what no honest man should, and no gentleman could do.' His speeches on the relative advantages and disadvantages of a Small Note Currency, on the Tariff, and on the Removal of the Deposits by General Jackson, bear witness to his industry and sagacity as a politician, and his honesty can hardly be questioned, even upon his own caustic rule, since he 'gained nothing by it.'

"Having seceded from a majority of Congress on occasion of the Force Bill, which he thought a measure calculated to produce civil war, and voted upon other questions with the opposition to President Jackson's administration at the election of 1831, he was left out of the Georgia delegation. This afforded him an opportunity he had long desired of going abroad, and in June, 1835, he sailed for Europe. He spent two years in travelling through England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, and remained three years more in Florence, where he occupied himself entirely with literature.

"The principal fruit of his studies here, that has been given to the public, is his *Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso*, which was published in two volumes, in New York, in 1842. This is a work of extraordinary merit, and of great interest to all lovers of literary history. The subject, it need hardly be stated, had long been involved in mystery; but two facts had been established; and no two persons seemed to agree as to the conclusion to be drawn from the little that could be ascertained. Mr. Wilde collected his materials with a patient industry, only surpassed by the clear and luminous manner in which he lays the whole evidence before the reader, and by the ingenuity with which he makes his deductions. The whole investigation, indeed, is conducted with the care and skill of a practised lawyer. The title of the work is perfectly descriptive of its contents, for starting with no theory, assuming nothing, nor seeking to establish any preconceived opinion, Mr. Wilde has been content to bring together all the facts bearing on the points at issue, to indicate very ably all the deductions that may be made from them, and there to leave the reader, fairly in possession of the case, to judge for himself, and form his own opinion. This plan is original, and proves the writer's honesty and candor, but most persons would have been better satisfied, if he had indicated clearly what he wished to prove, and gone on, step by step, to prove it. By a close comparison of Tasso's writings, especially his sonnets and *canzone*, and a searching cross-examination of their hidden meanings, he convinces us that Tasso was really in love with Leonora of Este, and that she was the person to whom he addressed his amatory poems; that this princess granted to him all that virtue should have denied, and that he wrote private pieces of poetry proclaiming the fact, which were stolen by a traitorous friend; that fearing his amour had been revealed to the duke Alphonso, he fled to Sorrento, but his passion for the princess overcoming his fears, returned to Ferrara, where the duke, having been made acquainted with all the circumstances, instead of putting the parties to death, and thus blazoning the dishonor of his house, attempted to throw discredit upon the whole affair, by compelling Tasso to feign madness, and lead a dissolute life; that the poet for a time complied with these conditions, but at length escaped to Turin, whence,

urged by his extreme passion, he returned, with permission, professing himself cured of his malady, and was ultimately, upon his bursting out into some public paroxysm of rage, at the treatment he received from the court, thrown into prison, and there detained for seven weary years. This is a very meagre outline of what seems to be perfectly established in Mr. Wilde's masterly examination of Tasso's mysterious history. The work contains numerous admirable translations from the Italian, and the style of it throughout is chaste and classical.

"Upon the completion of this work, Mr. Wilde began the translation of specimens of Italian lyric poetry, and the composition of biographical and critical sketches of their authors. Embarrassed with the contradictions in accounts of Dante, he obtained from the Grand Duke of Tuscany permission to examine the secret archives of Florence, for the period in which he lived, and with indefatigable ardor devoted himself to this difficult labor many months, in which he succeeded in discovering many interesting facts, obscurely known, or altogether forgotten, even by the people of Italy. Having learned incidentally one day, in conversation with an artist, that an authentic portrait of this great poet, from the pencil of Giotto, probably still existed in the *Bargello* (anciently both the prison and the palace of the republic), on a wall, which, by some strange neglect or inadvertence, had been covered with whitewash, he set on foot a project for its discovery and restoration, which, after several months, was crowned with complete success. This discovery of a veritable portrait of Dante, in the prime of his days, says Washington Irving, 'produced throughout Italy some such sensation as in England would follow the sudden discovery of a perfectly well authenticated likeness of Shakspeare, with a difference in intensity, proportioned to the superior sensitiveness of the Italians.' It is understood that Mr. Wilde has since finished his life of Dante, but it has not yet been offered to the public. His printed writings on subjects connected with Italian literature, besides the work on Tasso, are an elaborate notice of Petrarch, in the form of a review of Campbell's worthless biography of that poet, and a letter to Mr. Paulding on Count Alberto's pretended MSS. of Tasso. His miscellanies, in several magazines, mostly written during moments of relaxation, while he was a member of Congress, or engaged in the business of his profession, are elegant and scholarly, and make us regret that his whole attention had not been given to letters.

"The wife of Mr. Wilde, to whom he was married in 1818, died in 1827. He has left two sons."

The writer of this received, a week before Mr. Wilde's death, a letter from him, written in the most cheerful spirit, and discussing a point in literary history with his wonted sagacity and grace; and the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 11th Sept. remarks, that but a few days before, he was in the streets and in the halls of justice, in the enjoyment of robust health; his fine person, manly features, winning countenance, and flowing silvery locks, commanding the admiration of all who saw him.

The Hon. SAMUEL PAINE died at the residence of his son, the ex-Comptroller of the Treasury, in Washington, on the 10th of September, in the 93d year of his age. He was a native of Plymouth county, Mass., and joined the American army in June, 1775, at Bunker Hill. At the close of the war he removed to Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, where he was for several years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, member of the Legislature, and elector of President and Vice President of the United States at Mr. Madison's second election.

Major WILLIAM POPHAM, President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the last surviving officer of the revolution of his rank, died suddenly in this city on the 25th of September, in the 96th year of his age.

Captain GEORGE McLEAN, of the British

"*This beautiful song, commencing, 'My life is like the summer rose,' is printed in the *Poets and Poetry of America*, 8th edition, p. 103. The statement of Captain Basil Hall, that it was written in Germany, of others that it was by an Irish poet, and of a third party, that it was from the Greek of Alcæus, gave rise to an amusing controversy, in which, I scarcely need state, its originality, and Mr. Wilde's authorship of it were established."—*Griswold's Prose Writers*.

army, we learn by the later English Journals, died at Cape Coast Castle, in Western Africa, on the 23d of last May. Capt. McLean, except to a few gentlemen in this city with whom he became acquainted two or three years since, while residing in America for his health, will be remembered by our readers only as the husband of "L. E. L." whose tragical death at Cape Coast Castle was attended by circumstances which the friends of Captain McLean have never explained in such a manner as to relieve him from suspicions of an extraordinary nature.

Recent Publications.

A new Dictionary of the English Language. By Charles Richardson. In 2 Vols. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler. 1847.

ANY earnest attempt to illustrate our vernacular, whether in its rhetorical qualities, its history, or etymology, deserves grateful attention. We are daily more and more impressed with the richness, aptitude, and latent power of the English tongue, especially in reference to philosophical subjects and the more thoughtful forms of literature. A somewhat careful observation of the effects of different kinds of mental culture, has induced the conviction that for the American mind—for its wants and tendencies—there is no aliment at once so invigorating and appropriate, as that derived from the masterpieces in each department of English literature. It is, indeed, very surprising that among educated men, there is found so little facility and taste in the use of their native language. Yet whenever an individual—one of those who prefer, like old Montaigne, to forge rather than furnish his mind, uses this subtle weapon with originality and power—how wide and real his influence on other minds! It has been truly said that the accomplished writer is an *artist* as much as the sculptor and painter; and there is an infinite scope for the exercise of judgment, taste, skill, and tact, in the selection and combination of words. It is only necessary to study this with a moiety of the interest with which we investigate what are technically called the fine arts, to realize its possibilities. Dr. Johnson owes his fame almost entirely to his verbal peculiarities, as displayed in a written style and colloquial originality. His Dictionary—about the preparation of which so many characteristic anecdotes are extant, is confessedly inadequate, unequal, and incomplete. It has long ceased to answer more than a limited end. The cause is obvious, and is the same which applies to other similar attempts. The manner in which the essential significance of words is solved, is too arbitrary for the satisfaction of acute and intelligent minds. When we desire to know the shades of meaning, and nicely balance the comparative propriety of two or more particular words—no additional light is thrown upon our inquiries by dictionaries which merely announce ten or a dozen meanings to a single word. In fact, we are only more perplexed by the reference. Such dictionaries may assist a foreigner in ascertaining the import of certain phrases, but they are of little use to the student, whose aims are nice, distinct, and philosophical. To meet this literary desideratum, and not as a substitute for popular manuals like Webster or Walker, seems to have been the great object of Richardson's voluminous quartos. The result of his arduous labors first appeared in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and like most of the contributions to that work, was soon republished in a separate form. In the first place, the author recognises an essential or radical meaning of words, attainable through reference to their elements. With all the aid derivable from etymology, he, however, turns to more general sources of knowledge, and seeks in their order, the literal, metaphysical, and consequential meaning of each word. These, instead of being asserted in an oracular manner, are illustrated by chronological quotations from the old authors. Thus the materials for selection and judgment

are copiously furnished; and the student is supplied with a Dictionary as necessary for his peculiar wants, as is the manual of Webster to the man who resorts to language for immediate and practical purposes; and the highest praise we can award to the work, is to declare it indispensable to the student, a most interesting vocabulary, and invaluable reference.

An American Dictionary of the English Language, exhibiting the origin, orthography, pronunciation, and definitions of words. By Noah Webster, LL.D. To which are added a Synopsis of words differently pronounced by different orthoepists, and Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. Revised and enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich. Harper & Brothers.

WE have, in this fine octavo volume of fifteen hundred pages, closely yet clearly printed in double columns, the most complete and thorough manual of our language yet offered to the public. Such is the decision of some of the leading philologists of England, and such seems to be the growing conviction throughout our own country. The work, as originally prepared by Dr. Webster, was a monument of learning and ability which has won for him the most distinguished reputation. But since his death, it has been subjected to the constant, protracted, and earnest labors of a number of scientific and literary gentlemen, who have carefully revised every part of it, corrected all errors, added many thousands of words, enlarged and made more copious as well as more accurate the definitions, introduced throughout *synonymes* to the words, and in every possible way increased its value and its utility.

The result of their labors has been the production of an English Lexicon, which cannot fail to come into universal use, not only in all schools and academies, but with every practical person and general reader, who, in making use of our language, would refer to the latest and most accessible authority. For this end, the present edition of Webster's Dictionary has been published in a form admirably adapted to give it that universal circulation to which, by its substantial merits, it is so well entitled.

The following details appear in the advertisement of the publishers, which, being very descriptive of the scope and character of the work, we transcribe:—

"This valuable work has been thoroughly revised and enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D., Professor in Yale College, assisted by a number of gentlemen distinguished for their high attainments in the various departments of learning, whose names will be found in the preface.

"The entire work has been re-stereotyped and is now printed upon a new set of plates.

"Several thousand *new words* have been added, and this edition now contains *all the words* embraced in the new edition in the quarto form.

"The *Synopsis* and *Walker's Key* to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, have been revised with much care and greatly improved.

"A *Vocabulary* giving the pronunciation of modern geographical names has been added to this edition.

"Great attention has been given in the revision to the *pronunciation*. A large number of words have been re-spelled, it will now be found to be a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary*.

"It has also been made a *Synonymous Dictionary*; this *new*, and, as the publishers believe, very important feature, is not to be found incorporated in the same form into any other dictionary ever before published.

"The utmost care has been given in every department of the work to render it the most perfect and satisfactory ever offered to the public. Considering its comprehensiveness, its numerous improvements, and its general utility, it

will be found one of the most indispensable and cheapest books of the times."

For a more particular statement of the principles on which the revision has been conducted reference is made to the preface of the work.

Lectures in Divinity. By the late George Hill, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Edited from his Manuscript, by his son, the Rev. Alexander Hill, Minister of Daily. New York: Robert Carter. 1847. Svo. pp. 781.

DR. HILL was an eminent divine, who lived at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. In the discharge of his duties as a minister of the established church of Scotland, and as an instructor in theological science, he prepared and delivered lectures in divinity which, subsequent to his death, were edited and given to the world by his son, whose name occurs above. As a matter of course the lectures cover a very extensive field, comprising not only the evidences of the Christian religion, but also the peculiar doctrines which have been drawn from the Scripture, and held in the Christian church since the beginning. It will not be expected of us to enter into the merits of the questions which are mooted between Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, Unitarians, and many others, all of whom are interested in these lectures. The author being a Presbyterian divine, of course (no less from conviction than duty), writes in support of the doctrines held and advocated by his own denomination. The anti-Calvinist, the anti-Presbyterian, and the anti-pædo-Baptist will, therefore, find much with which they cannot agree, and much that they will condemn; others, and the number is not small nor unimportant, will here find an able and acute vindication of doctrines which they are persuaded are the truth of God's holy word. All that falls within our province is to say, as we do very cheerfully, that Dr. Hill writes calmly and dispassionately, yet vigorously and clearly. His style is evidently that of a man of clear head, sound judgment, well balanced mind, and disciplined state of heart; and we are of the opinion that this volume will be found valuable to many who reject the conclusions of its author, because of its temperate yet firm and dignified maintenance of the doctrines of the Presbyterian church of Scotland. With this general approval we beg to commend these lectures to all interested in the topics to which they relate.

One other point, however, we cannot in this connexion forbear to call attention to; and that is the style in which it is too common to get up books in these days of elegant printing and accurate typography. We do not mean to single out Mr. Carter in particular, but to say with respect to his issues in the present case, and those of all who send forth volumes like the one before us, that they are discredit to the publisher, annoying to the purchaser, and a manifest injury to the author. Small print, poor paper, Greek type, which looks as though it was left in its present company, printed without accents, and the whole as a whole, huddled up together more with regard to cheapness and limited space, than the comfort of the reader, or the intention of the author, are matters for grave reprehension. We protest against the penny-wise, pound-foolish system, which, for the sake of a few shillings, will entail evils of the worst sort upon the community. We like good things to be presented in a good dress; and we utterly abominate the system of sixpenny and shilling novels, which will ultimately do more towards injuring the eyes (to speak of nothing else) of the community, than thousands of dollars hereafter can repair.

The Great Secret; or, How to be Happy. By Emily Chubbuck. Revised Edition. New York: L. Colby & Co. 1847.

A moral and domestic story for the young—written with Fanny Forrester's accustomed tact. It has been published before, and the present edition has been thoroughly revised.

Elementary Grammar of the Latin Language, with series of Latin and English Exercises for translation, and a collection of Latin Reading Lessons, with the requisite Vocabularies. By Dr. Raphael Kühner, Curator of the Lyceum, Hanover. Translated from the German, by J. T. Champlin, Professor of Greek and Latin in Waterville College. Boston: Jas. Munroe & Co. 1847.

THIS work has been before the public something more than two years, during which time a tolerably fair opportunity has been offered of determining its merits and its claim to the notice of teachers and others interested in classical studies and pursuits. We believe we are correct in saying that it has not circulated widely among instructors in the vicinity of New York, probably from the fact that it has not been distinctly brought before them. If so, we hope that the present notice may serve to invite attention to the labors of so accomplished a philologist as Dr. Kühner, and may aid in giving currency to his elementary work on Latin Grammar, and the dress which it has assumed under Prof. Champlin's hands.

Christian Ballads. Revised edition, with additional ballads. Hartford: Henry S. Parsons. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1847.

WE are not surprised to meet with these ballads in a fresh typographical dress, nor to perceive that the author has had encouragement to revise and add to them. If we were to advise a young poet as to the best means to secure his own eminence, it would be to identify his name with a specific topic allied to the feelings of at least a class of readers, and in the illustration of which his sympathies were heartily enlisted. Both conditions are met in the *Christian Ballads*. They are devoted to the holy seasons and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, and their author is an able divine of that denomination. Mr. Coxie writes with solemnity of feeling, and his figures, as well as the notes appended to this volume, evidence familiarity with the history and rites of the Church, and a genuine love of them. When his poems first appeared they were cordially greeted, and sold rapidly. Some of the titles will suggest to those unacquainted with their claims, their general tone and character: "Hymn of Boyhood;" "St. Sacrament;" "Lament for the Lenten Season;" "Trinity Old Church;" "Christmas Carol," &c. In his peculiar department this poet is unrivalled in the country; and we commend this neat edition of his "*Christian Ballads*," to the lovers of sacred verse.

Sketches of Life and Landscape, in Ten Poems. By Rev. R. Hoyt. New York: Spalding and Shepherd. 1847.

THE poem entitled "Snow," when first published, gained Mr. Hoyt immediate popularity. Its graphic and naive simplicity attracted at once. The other poems have been issued in successive numbers, and are marked, in a greater or less degree, by the same traits. Some of them we have already noticed; and the collection, in its white and chastely gilt covers, forms an appropriate ornament for the centre-table. The descriptions are true to nature, the sentiment pure, and the style finished.

The Miscellaneous Works of Henry Mackenzie, Esq. Complete in Three Parts. Part I. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1847.

SERGEANT TALFOURD claims for Mackenzie the highest rank as an expositor of sentiment, which he affirms, when real, is "the truest, the most genuine, and the most lasting thing on earth." It is from this high point of estimation in which he regards sentiment, that he views the author of "*The Man of Feeling*;" and if we place ourselves in the critic's position, it is impossible to deny his conclusions. We agree with Talfourd that the vocations of human life are continually overlaying the primal attributes of humanity, and that it is a noble and a holy office to revive them by just and affecting pictures

of the heart. We revert to Mackenzie with a pleasure so allied to early associations that it is difficult to realize how far his intrinsic merits are modified by personal feeling. Of one fact, however, we feel assured, viz.—that the taste which fully appreciates the truthful simplicity and quiet tenderness of such writings, is infinitely preferable to that which can find the same species of delight only in the old lackadaisical love tale, or the modern intense novel. To quote once more, the eloquent criticism to which we have before alluded; "all in Mackenzie is calm, gentle, harmonious. No play of wit, no flourish of rhetoric, no train of philosophical speculation, for a moment diverts our sympathy. Each of his best works is like one deep thought, and the impression which it leaves, soft, sweet, and undivided, as the summer evening's holiest and latest sigh!"

The present edition is issued in a very attractive style, bound in paper covers similar to the French method, which we are pleased to see coming into vogue, as it makes books convenient for immediate perusal, and leaves the binding to individual taste. The first number contains one hundred and seventy-four pages. It will be completed in three parts, comprising the three standard tales of "*The Man of Feeling*," "*The Man of the World*," and "*Julia de Roubigné*," with the author's contributions to the "*Lounger*" and "*Mirror*." The first part is preceded by a biography of Mackenzie by Sir Walter Scott.

Norman's Bridge; or, the Modern Midas. By the author of "*Emilia Wyndham*," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers.

AMONG recent writers of fiction the author of this volume enjoys a decided and well-earned popularity. "*The Two Old Men's Tales*" developed the pathetic element in a truly masterly manner. There are few more touching stories on record than that of the "*Deformed*." "*Emilia Wyndham*," was also no common novel. It opened a rich phase in the mysterious history of the affections, and however it may be regarded on the score of possibility, sets forth great lessons of fortitude, self-denial, and truth. Indeed, we have invariably recognised a high moral aim in the productions of this writer—not always explicitly laid open, but invariably present, and implied rather than forced upon the reader's mind. The object of "*Norman's Bridge*" is to illustrate the consequences of avarice, and this is done with a dramatic and graphic ability which cannot fail to win general interest. It constitutes a very appropriate number of the Library of Select Novels, of which it is the hundred and third volume.

Appleton's Railroad and Steamboat Companion. By W. Williams. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1847.

A TRAVELLER'S Guide through New England and the middle states, with routes in the southern and western states, and also in Canada. There are besides, the requisite directions and information for visitors to the Rocky Mountains, Niagara Falls, Trenton Falls, Catskill Mountains, Saratoga Springs, and other watering places. The volume is convenient in size, and fully illustrated with maps and engravings.

The Boy's Treasury of Sports, Pastimes, and Recreations. With nearly four hundred engravings. Designed by Williams, and engraved by Gilbert. First American Edition. Phila.: Lea & Blanchard. 1847.

A VERY useful and pleasant book for boys. It has evidently been prepared with especial regard to the health, exercise, and rational enjoyment of the young. Field sports, such as cricket and archery, riding and fencing, are described, and other chapters devoted to in-door amusements—those on the "Keeping of animals;"—are very entertaining. In the compass of 472 pages is presented a compendium of sports, fitted to interest and develop boys, and a convenient index is appended.

Publishers' Circular.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOWLERS & WELLS will publish on the 20th October, "*Human Rights and their Political Guarantees*," By E. P. Hurlbut, Judge of the Supreme Court in New York. With Notes and an Appendix, by Mr. George Combe, Phrenologist.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM OCT. 2 TO OCT. 9.

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS. On a large sheet (Sewell & Perkins).
A TRUE KEY TO THE INDEPENDENT ORDER of Odd Fellows (Graham), 64 cents.
AMERICAN ARCHITECT, No. V (Saxton), 25 cents.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND Science. Conducted by Emmons & Osborn. For September. With a large Engraving (H. Kernot, Agent), 25 cents.
AMERICAN REVIEW, for October (Cotton), 50 cents.
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF COOKERY. By a Lady. 1 vol. 12mo. (Bowen). In paper, 50 cents; in cloth, \$1.
BOY'S OWN LIBRARY. Second Series. The Autumn Book. 1 neat vol. with exquisite Engravings (Harpers), 37½ cents in paper; 50 cents in cloth.
CHALMERS'S MISCELLANY. No. III (Carter), 25 cents.
CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Now completed in two very handsome vols. large 8vo. (Gould, Kendall & Lincoln), \$5.
CHAMBERS'S MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE. No. IV (Gould, Kendall & Lincoln), 25 cents.
CONQUEST OF SANTE FE, AND SUBJUGATION of New Mexico by the Military Forces of the United States. By a Captain of Volunteers (Parker & Co.)
COXE'S CHRISTIAN BALLADS. Revised edition, with additional Ballads. 1 vol. 12mo. (Appletons), 75 cents.
EGBERT'S NEW JUVENILE DRAWING BOOK. 1 neat vol. (Graham), 25 cents.
ESSAYS. By R. W. Emerson. First Series. New edition, 1 vol. 12mo. (Munroe & Co.)
FAVORITE (THE)—An Opera (Berford & Co.), 12½ cts.
FLOWERS PERSONIFIED, Part 7, with colored engravings (Martin), 25 cents.
GREAT SECRET (THE); OR, HOW TO BE HAPPY. By Emily Chubbuck. 1 vol (Colby & Co.), 50 cents.
HORTICULTURIST for October (Newmans), 25 cents.
IS THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK VACANT? An Inquiry, &c. (Stanford & Swords) 12½ cts.
JACOBITE (THE). An Opera. (Berford & Co.), 12½ cts.
JARVIS'S (REV. DR.) REPLY TO MILNER'S END of Controversy. 1 vol. 12mo. (Appleton & Co.)
LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC, for 1848 (Lea & Blanchard), 15 cents.
LIFE OF HENRY THE FOURTH, KING OF FRANCE and Navarre. By G. P. R. James. Parts 1 and 2 (to be completed in 4) (Harpers), each 50 cents.
MACKENZIE'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. Parts 2 and 3, beautifully printed (Harpers), each 25 cents.
MARSH'S (HON. G. P.) DISCOURSE BEFORE THE Massachusetts Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge (Little & Brown), 25 cents.
MILLMAN.—THE WAYSIDE CROSS; OR, THE MAID of Gomez. A Tale of the Carlist War (Harpers), 12½ cents.
MORSE'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. A new and thoroughly revised edition, corrected to the present time. 1 vol. (Harpers), 50 cents.
MUHLBERG'S (DR.) EDITION OF THE PSALTER and Canticles Pointed. 1 large vol. 12mo. (Appletons).
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for October, (Francis) \$1 25.
OREGON MISSIONS, AND TRAVELS OVER THE Rocky Mountains, in 1845–46. By Father P. J. de Smet. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 560 (Dunigan).
OUTLAW'S BRIDE (THE); or, Blanche the Beautiful (Long), 25 cents.
PRACTICAL READER (THE). Being the fourth book of Town's series of Common School Reading (Cady & Burgess).
SISTER (THE) PENITENTS. A Tale (J. Cunningham), 25 cents.
UNIVERSALISM NOT OF GOD. By Matthew Hale Smith (American Tract Society).
UPHAM.—The Life of Faith; in three parts. By T. C. Upham, D.D. A new edition, beautifully printed. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 480 (C. H. Pierce), \$1.
VIEW OF THE NEW ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, corner of Sixteenth street and Stuyvesant Square, N. Y. Rev. Dr. Tyn. Rector (Stanford & Swords), 82.
WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. A new and revised edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Embracing all the words in the new quarto edition. 1 very handsome vol. large 8vo. (Harpers), bound, \$3 50.
WENDELL'S REVISED EDITION OF BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries on the Laws of England. Vol. 3, bound (Harpers), \$1 75.
WHEATON'S DISCOURSE ON THE PROGRESS and Prospects of Germany (Little & Brown), 37½ cents.
WONDERS OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE, in a series of Letters addressed to a Friend (Graham), 25 cents.
YOUNG VOCALIST (THE). By Sanders & Russell. 1 vol. (Sage & Brother).

Now ready, a Second Edition, in 1 large vol. royal 8vo. cloth, price \$3 75, with Nine Portraits, from Original Pictures,

THE PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA,

WITH A SURVEY OF THE HISTORY, CONDITION, AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

By R. W. GRISWOLD, Esq.

CAREY & HART, Publishers, 126 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price \$2 50, with 16 Portraits,

WASHINGTON AND THE GENERALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY VARIOUS EMINENT AUTHORS.

ALSO, EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE PUBLISHERS TO THE REV. J. T. HEADLEY, AND HIS REPLY.

* * * The above is a work to be relied on—the writers not conceiving themselves justified in manufacturing their facts for the occasion.

CAREY & HART, Publishers, Philadelphia.

ELEGANT BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

PUBLISHED BY

CAREY & HART, PHILADELPHIA.

I.

In one superb volume, small folio, richly gilt,

THE CHARM,

WITH ELEGANT COLORED PLATES, AND MAGNIFICENT BLUE AND SILVER BORDERS.

II.

In one volume 8vo., Scarlet Gilt Edges. Price \$4 50.

THE OFFERING OF BEAUTY,

WITH ELEVEN FEMALE PORTRAITS BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.

III.

In one volume, quarto size. Price \$3 50.

THE GIFT AND DIADEM, FOR MDCCCXLVIII.

WITH TEN ENGRAVINGS FROM ORIGINAL PICTURES,
PAINTED BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.

IV.

In one volume 8vo., elegantly bound. Price \$3 50.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ANNUAL.

CONTAINING MEMOIRS OF THE
GENERALS, COMMODORES, AND OTHER COMMANDERS

WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE
AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY.

With Forty-two Engravings.

V.

In one volume 8vo., uniform with "Longfellow" and "Bryant."

WILLIS'S POETICAL WORKS,

WITH SIXTEEN ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS FROM DESIGNS BY LEUTZE.

(Nearly ready.)

of ff

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF COOKERY. Comprising every variety of information for ordinary and holiday occasions. There has been, heretofore, no American Cookery Book sufficiently comprehensive to meet the wants of all, both to prepare the cheapest and most economical food in the best manner, and fare sumptuously every day. Not only is it hoped that those native here, and to the manor born, but foreigners, adopted citizens, will give it a fair trial, thereby getting to themselves a complete, practical, and uniform system of cookery. It is put up in two styles of binding, to come within the means of all to purchase. Price for the full bound, \$1; paper, 50 cents.

For sale by most of the booksellers throughout the United States.
T. J. CROWEN, Publisher,
643 Broadway.

of 3m*

A BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND LAND-SCAPE,

IN TEN POEMS.

Containing Julia—Edward Bell—Snow—White Dragon—Worldsale—Old—New—Rain—Shower—Ontario.
By Rev. R. Hoyt.

The above is published this day in beautiful style, with illuminated cover. Price, plain edge, 62 cents; gilt edge, 75 cents.
SPAULDING & SHEPARD, Publishers,
129 1/2 Broadway, opposite John st.

of ff

129 1/2 Broadway, opposite John st.

BOOKS ON THE FINE ARTS,

SELECTED FROM THE COLLECTION

FOR SALE BY

BARTLETT & WELFORD,

Importers of English and European Books,

7 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

MONUMENTS DES ARTS DU DESSIN. Anciens et Modernes, pour servir à l'histoire des Arts par Baron V. Denon et A. Duval. 4 vols. imp. folio; with 315 plates, half bound in calf. Paris, 1829. \$80.

Denon's Catalogue of his own extraordinary collection of Antiquities, Curiosities, Drawings, Paintings, and Works of Art. Printed at his private expense for presents only.

ENGRAVINGS from Pictures of the National Gallery, in the line manner, with descriptions. Folio, half mor. A collection of 29 splendid Engravings. \$18.

HOGARTH'S WORKS. Engraved by himself: 153 plates, with letter-press descriptions, by Nichols; atlas folio. Elegantly half bound morocco extra; full gilt back and gilt edges. \$50.

PLOOS VAN AMSTEL'S Imitations of Drawings by the principal Dutch and Flemish Masters, consisting of 100 beautiful Engravings, executed in exact imitation of the originals, beautifully colored, accompanied by Historical and Descriptive Letter-press. 3 vols. in 2. Imperial folio, elegantly half bound morocco. \$90.

REYNOLDS'S GRAPHIC WORKS. Three hundred beautiful Engravings, after this delightful painter, engraved on steel by S. W. Reynolds. 3 vols. folio. Elegantly half bound morocco, gilt edges. \$80.

BOOK OF ART: Cartoons, Frescoes, Sculpture, and Decorative Art. With directions for painting in Fresco. Illustrated by 211 Engravings on Wood. Royal 4to. muslin, gilt edges. \$6 50.

HARDING'S Principles and Practices of Art; with Illustrations drawn and engraved by the Author. Folio, cloth. \$17 50.

THE ANATOMY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EXPRESSION as connected with the Fine Arts. By Sir Charles Bell. Beautifully illustrated. Imp. 8vo. cloth, \$6 50.

JULIEN'S STUDIES OF HEADS, selected from Paintings of eminent Artists or drawn from Nature. Oblong folio, cloth. \$4.

JULIEN'S DRAWING BOOK OF THE HUMAN FIGURE, drawn from Nature. Oblong folio. \$4.

HAMILTON'S Gallery of British Artists from Hogarth to the present day; a series of 288 Engravings of their most approved productions; with Notices in English and French. 4 vols. 12mo. cloth. \$8.

PEINTRES PRIMITIFS. Collections de tableaux rapportées d'Italie et publiées par M. Le Chevalier Armand de Monton. 4to. half morocco, gilt. \$15.

LECTURES ON PAINTING AND DESIGN. By B. R. Haydon. With Designs drawn by himself. 8vo. cloth. \$3 50.

BOOK OF THE CARTOONS. By Rev. H. Cattermole. Engravings by Warren. 8vo. cloth. \$1 50.

TAYLOR'S Origin, Progress, and Condition of the Fine Arts in Great Britain. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth. \$3.

ŒUVRES CHOISIES DE GAVARNI; avec des notices au tête de chaque série. 2 vols. 8vo. \$6.

THE ARTIST'S BOOK OF FABLES. By James Northcote. Illustrated by 280 Engravings on Wood, by Harvey, and other eminent Artists. 8vo. cloth. \$2.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE WEST.

BARTLETT & WELFORD,

7 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK,

Will shortly publish,

In pamphlet form, price 50 cents. Being a part of the second volume of the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

ABORIGINAL MONUMENTS

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ANCIENT EARTH-Works, and the Structure, Contents, and Purposes of the Mounds; with Notices of the Minor Remains of Ancient Art. By E. G. SQUIER. Illustrated with maps and woodcuts.

of 21

D. APPLETON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLETON'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANION, with maps, pocket size.

ARNOLD (Dr.), Miscellaneous Works. 8vo. \$2.

— History of Rome. 2 vols. 8vo. \$3.

— the Later Roman Commonwealth. 8vo. \$5.

— Lectures on Modern History, edited by Prof. Reed. 12mo. \$1 25.

— Rugby School Sermons. 16mo. 75 cts.

— Life and Correspondence, by the Rev. A. F. Stanley. 2d edition. 8vo. \$2.

BURNET'S Notes on the North Western Territory. 8vo. \$2 50.

BALLET GIRL. The Natural History of the Ballet Girl. By Albert Smith, with illustrations. 18mo. 25 cts.

BOUSSAINGAULT'S Rural Economy, or, Chemistry applied to Agriculture. 12mo. over 500 pp. \$1 50.

CARLYLE'S Life of Frederick Schiller. 12mo. Paper cover, 50 cts. cloth, 75 cts.

COOLEY (A. J.) The Book of Useful Knowledge, containing 6000 Practical Receipts in all branches of Arts, Manufactures and Trades. 8vo. Illustrated. \$2 25.

— (J. E.) The American in Egypt. 8vo. \$3.

COIT (Dr.) History of Puritanism. 13mo. \$1 50.

CHAVASSE'S Advice to Mothers on the Management of Children. 18mo. cloth. 38 cts.

— Advice to Wives. 38 cts.

CORBOULD'S History and Adventures of Margaret Catchpole. 8vo. 2 plates. Paper cover. 25 cts.

DE LEUZE'S Treatise on Animal Magnetism. Translated by Hartshorn. 12mo. \$1.

DUMAS'S Marguerite de Valois. A Novel. 8vo. Paper. 25 cts.

EVELYN'S Life of Mrs. Godolphin, edited by the Bishop of Oxford. 16mo. Cloth, 50 cts. paper, 38 cts.

EDWARDS'S Voyage up the Amazon. 12mo. cloth. \$1.

EWBANK on Hydrostatic and the Mechanic Arts. 8vo. Illustrated edition. 300 woodcuts. \$3 50.

ELLIS (Mrs.) Mothers of England. Cloth. 50 cts.

— Daughters of England. Cloth. 50 cts.

— Women of England. Cloth. 50 cts.

— Voice from the Vintage. 3 cts.

FOSTER'S Literary Miscellanies. 12mo. \$1 25.

— ESSAYS on Christian Morals. 18mo. 50 cts.

FREMONT'S Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California. 8vo. Paper cover, 25 cts. thick paper, sheep, 63 cts.

FROST (Prof.) Book of Good Examples. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.

— Anecdotes. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.

— Travels in Africa. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.

— Illustrious Mechanics. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.

— The U. S. Army. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1 25.

— Navy, do. do. \$1.

— Indians, do. do. \$1.

— Colonies, do. do. \$1.

— Life of Gen. Z. Taylor. do.

FALKNER'S Farmer's Manual. 12mo. 50 cts.

FARMER'S Treasure (The), containing Falkner's Manual and Smith's Productive Farming, together. 75 cts.

FRESENIUS'S Elements of Chemical Analysis. 12mo. \$1.

GENT. The Natural History of the Gent. By Albert Smith. With wood illustrations. 18mo. 25 cts.

GUIZOT'S History of Civilization. 4 vols. cloth, \$3 50, paper cover, \$3.

— History of the English Revolution of 1640. Cloth, \$1 25, paper cover, \$1.

GOLDSMITH'S Vicar of Wakefield. 12mo. Illustrated, 75 cts., 8vo. do. \$1 25.

GILFILLAN'S Gallery of Literary Portraits. 12mo. cloth, \$1 25, paper cover, \$1.

GRANT'S Memoirs of an American Lady. 12mo. cloth. 75 cts., paper covers, 50 cts.

HALLECK'S Elements of Military Art and Science. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1 50.

HALL'S Principles of Diagnosis. 8vo. \$2.

HOBSON. My Uncle Hobson and I. 12mo. 75 cts.

HODGE on the Steam Engine. 48 large plates, folio, and Letterpress. 8vo. size. \$10.

KENNY'S Elementary Manual of Chess. 24mo. cloth, 38 cts., paper, 25 cts.

KOHLRAUSCH'S Complete History of Germany. 8vo. KING'S Twenty-Four Years in the Argentine Republic. 12mo. \$1.

KIP'S Christmas Holydays in Rome. 12mo. \$1.

LANMAN'S Summer in the Wilderness. 12mo. cloth, 63 cts.; paper 50 cts.

LIEBIG'S Familiar Letters on Chemistry. 18mo. 25 cts.

LEE (Mrs.)—Three Experiments of Living, etc. 18mo. 50 cts.

LOVER (Samuel).—Handy Andy. 8vo. paper cover, 50 cts., 24 plates, boards, \$1; cloth, \$1 25.

LOVER, L. S. D.—Trenure Trove. 8vo. paper cover, 25 cts.

LAFAVER'S Beauties of Modern Architecture. 48 plates, \$6 50.

LEGER'S History of Animal Magnetism. 12mo. \$1.

MACKINTOSH (M. J.)—Two Lives; or, To Seem and To Be. 12mo. cloth. 75 cts.

— Aunt Kitty's Tales. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts.; paper, 50 cts.

MAXWELL'S Hill-Side and Border Sketches. 8vo. paper cover, 25 cts.

MICHELET'S History of France. 2 vols. 8vo. \$3 50.

— History of the Roman Republic. 12mo. \$1.

— Life of Martin Luther. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts.; paper cover, 50 cts.

— The People. 12mo. cloth, 63 cts.; paper, 38 cts.

MANZONI—The Betrothed Lovers. 2 vols. 12mo. cloth, \$1 50; paper cover, \$1.

MARSHALL'S Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand-Book. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.

MAXWELL'S Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran. 8vo. paper cover, 50 cts., 23 plates, boards, \$1; cloth, \$1 25.

MILES on the Horse's Foot; how to keep it sound. 12mo. cuts. Paper cover. 25 cts.

NAPOLÉON (Life of).—From the French of Laurent De l'Archeche. 2 vols. 8vo. 500 cuts, cloth, \$4; sheep, 4 50; or, 2 vols. in 1, thin paper, \$3.

O'CALLAGHAN'S History of New York under the Dutch. 8vo. maps. \$2 50.

PARNELL'S Chemistry applied to the Arts. \$1.

POWELL'S Life of Gen. Z. Taylor. 8vo. paper cover. 25 cts.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. Only complete edition, illustrated with 300 cuts.

ROWAN'S History of the French Revolution. 2 vols. in 1. 63 cts.

REID'S New English Dictionary, with Derivations. 12mo. \$1.

ROGET'S Economic Chess Board Companion. In case 50 cts.

RICHARDSON on Dogs. Their history, treatment, etc. 12mo. cuts, paper cover. 25 cts.

RATIONALE OF CRIME. By M. B. Sampson, with Notes by Eliza Farnham. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, 87 cts.; paper, 63 cts.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY. By Robert Carlton. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts.; paper, 50 cts.

SEWELL (Miss)—Amy Herbert. A Tale. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts.; paper, 50 cts.

— Laneton Parsonage. A Tale. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts.; paper, 50 cts.

— Margaret Percival. 2 vols. cloth, \$1 50; paper cover, \$1.

SOUTHEY'S Life of Oliver Cromwell. 18mo. cloth. 38 cts.

SURENNE'S New French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. 12mo. \$1.

STEWART'S Stable Economy, edited by A. B. Allen. 12mo. \$1.

SOUTHGATE (Bishop).—Visit to the Syrian Church. 12mo. map. \$1.

SOUTHGATE'S Tour in Turkey, Persia, &c. 2 vols. \$1 50.

SINCLAIR (Catherine).—Scotland and the Scotch. 12mo. 75 cts.

— Shetland and the Shetlanders. 12mo. 88 cts.

SMITH'S Productive Farming. 12mo. 50 cts.

THE NEW PURCHASE; or, Seven Years in the West. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 50.

TWISS'S History of the Oregon Territory. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts.; paper cover 50 cts.

TAYLOR'S Manual of Ancient and Modern History. Edited by Prof. Henry. 8vo. cloth, \$2 25; sheep, \$2 50.

— Modern History, separate. \$1 50.

— Ancient do. do. \$1 25.

THOMPSON on the Food of Animals and Man. 12mo. cloth, 50 cts., paper cover, 38 cts.

URE'S Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. New edition, with Supplement. 8vo. sheep. \$5.

— Supplement to do., separate. 8vo. sheep. \$1 50.

— or in 2 vols. with Supplement. \$6 50.

WILSON on the Skin. Plates. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1.

WORLD (THE) in a Pocket Book. 16mo. 50 cts.

WOMAN'S WORTH; or, Hints to Raise the Female Character, by a Lady. 18mo. 38 cts.

WARNER'S Rudimental Lessons in Music. 12mo. 25 cts.

— Primary Note Reader. 12mo. 25 cts.

ZSCHOKKE.—Incidents of Social Life. 12mo. cloth. \$1.

CHURCH BOOKS,

At greatly reduced Prices.

The Subscribers, with a view to circulating more extensively the following sterling Church publications, have concluded on a reduction of 20 to 33 per cent. on the usual cost. The attention of the clergy and laity is respectfully invited to the Works named in the following list:

A KEMPIS, of the Imitation of Christ. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

BURNET'S History of the Reformation. Edited by Dr. Nares, best edition, 23 portraits. 4 vols. 8vo. \$5; reduced to \$5.

COIT (Dr.) Puritanism Reviewed. 12mo. \$1 50; reduced to \$1.

CHURTON'S History of the Early English Church. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

EVANS'S Rectory of Valehead. 16mo. 75 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

GRESLEY'S Portrait of an English Churchman. 75 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

— Bernard Leslie, A Tale, cloth, reduced to 50 cts.; paper covers, 25 cts.

— Charles Lever, do. do.

— Forest of Arden, do. do.

— Siege of Lichfield, do. do.

HOOKE, The Cross of Christ; Meditations on our Saviour, 63 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

IVES (Bishop). Apostle's Doctrine and Fellowship. Five Sermons, 16mo. 63 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

KIP'S Double Witness of the Church. 12mo. \$1.

LYRA Apostolica. 18mo. 75 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

MARSHALL'S Notes on Episcopacy. Edited by Walnwright. 12mo. \$1 25; reduced to \$1.

MANNING on the Unity of the Church. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

NEWMAN'S Sermons on Subjects of the Day. 12mo. \$1 25; reduced to \$1.

— Essay on Christian Doctrine. 8vo. paper covers, 50 cts.; reduced to 25 cts.; cloth, 75 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

OGILBY'S Lectures on the Church. 16mo. 75 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

OGILBY (Prof.), on Lay Baptism. 12mo. 75 cts.; reduced to 50 cts.

PAGET'S Tales of the Village. 3 vols. 16mo. \$1 75; reduced to \$1 25.

SPENCER'S Christian Instructed. 16mo. \$1 25; reduced to 75 cts.

SHERLOCK'S Practical Christian. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

SPINCKE'S Manual of Private Devotion. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

SUTTON'S Discs Vivere, Learn to Live. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

— Discs Mori, Learn to Die. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

TAYLOR'S Golden Grove. 16mo. 50 cts.

— Holy Living and Dying. 12mo. \$1.

— Episcopacy Asserted and Maintained. 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

WILSON'S Sacra Privata. Complete, 16mo. \$1; reduced to 75 cts.

WILSON'S Lectures on the Colossians. 12mo. \$1 25; reduced to 75 cts.

* * As the quantities on hand are limited, early orders are respectfully solicited.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
200 Broadway.

D. A. & CO. PUBLISH

TRENCH'S Notes on the Parables. 1 vol. 8vo. \$1 75.

PALMER'S Treatise on the Church. 2 vols. 8vo. \$5.

NEWMAN'S Parochial Sermons. 2 vols. 8vo. \$5.

HOOKE'S Complete Works. Notes by Keble. 2 vols. 8vo. \$4.

BURNET'S Exposition on the Thirty-nine Articles. 1 vol. \$2.

PEARSON'S Exposition on the Creed. 1 vol. \$2.

MAGEE on Atonement and Sacrifice. 2 vols. \$5.

MAURICE on the Kingdom of Christ. 1 vol. \$2 50.

DR. MUHLENBERG'S

EDITION OF THE PSALTER, POINTED.

D. Appleton & Co. Publish this Day,

THE PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID,

Together with the Canticles of the Morning and Evening Prayer, and occasional Offices of the Church, figured for Chanting. To which are prefixed an explanatory preface, and a selection of chants. 1 vol. 12mo. large type.

DR. JARVIS'S NEW WORK

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

"A REPLY TO DR. MILLER'S END OF RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY."

So far as the Churches of the English Communion are concerned. By the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D. D. Historiographer of the Church. Author of a Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
200 Broadway.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN LITERATURE.

IMPORTED BY WILEY & PUTNAM,

161 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BIBLIOTHEQUE FRANCAISE.

GRAND IN 8°, A DEUX COLONNES.—PAPER VELIN.
Nouvelles Editions—Didot, Paris.

Ces belles éditions ont obtenu le plus complet. Elles ont résolu, en effet, le double problème d'être à la fois éditions de luxe et les plus économiques et les plus utiles qu'on ait jamais publiées : revues sur les textes originaux, elles sont imprimées avec la plus littéraire.

POESIE.

LA FONTAINE (Œuvres complètes), avec une nouvelle notice sur sa vie, et des notes, par M. Walckenaër. 1 vol. orné du portrait de La Fontaine. \$2.

MOLIERE (Œuvres complètes), précédées des Mémoires sur sa vie, par Grimarest, annotées par M. Aimé-Martin, etc., etc. 1 vol. orné du portrait de Molière. \$2.

RACINE (Œuvres complètes), précédées des Mémoires sur sa vie, par Louis Racine. 1 vol. orné du portrait de Racine. \$2.

CORNEILLE (Œuvres complètes), et Œuvres choisies de Thomas Corneille, avec les notes de Voltaire, la Harpe, Marmontel, Falissot, Nicot, Saint-Evremond, etc. Paris, 2 vol. ornés du portrait de Pierre Corneille. \$4 50.

MALHERBE; BOILEAU (Œuvres complètes), et Œuvres Poétiques de J. B. Rousseau, accompagnées de Notes. Paris, 1 vol. orné du portrait de Boileau. \$7.

PETITS POETES FRANCAIS, depuis Malherbe jusqu'à nos jours, contenant Racan, Segrais, Deshoulières, Chaulieu, Lafare, Senece, Vergier, Houdard-Lamotte, Piron, Louis Racine, Lefranc de Pompignan, Gresset, Bernard, Lemierre, Bernis, Saint-Lambert, Marmontel, Lebrun, Malfilatre, Colardeau, Ducis, Dorat, la Harpe, Léonard, Bonnard, Imbert, Gilbert, Bertin, Parny, Florian, Chénier, Legouvé, Luce de Lancival, Millevoye, A. Chénier. 2 vol. \$4.

Ces deux volumes contiennent un Recueil de poésies qu'il serait presque impossible de se procurer, même à grands frais, et il faudrait acquérir plus de soixante volumes.

DELLILE (Œuvres complètes), avec ses préfaces, ses discours préliminaires et ses notes; le texte latin des Géorgiques et de l'Énéide; le texte anglais du Paradis perdu de Milton; de nouvelles notes, 1 pour Malheur et Pitié, par M. Aimé-Martin; 2 pour l'Imagination, par MM. de Choiseul-Gouffier, Parseval-Grandison, de Feletz, Aimé-Martin, etc.; 3 enfin avec une nouvelle notice sur la vie de Dellile. 1 vol. de 930 pages, orné du portrait de Dellile. \$3.

Cette édition contient tout ce que renfermait la grande édition complète en 16 volumes, 8vo.

J. M. CHENIER ET DUCIS (Œuvres). 1 vol. \$3.
Dans ce volume sont réunies les œuvres des deux poètes, qu'ont exercé une grande influence sur la scène.

REGNARD ET DESTOUCHES (Œuvres). 1 volume \$2 00.

Après Molière, Regnard occupe le premier rang sur la scène; après lui vient Destouches.

ORATEURS CHRETIENS.

FENELON (ses Œuvres), précédées d'une nouvelle vie de Fénelon, et augmentées des Maximes des Saints, qui ne se trouvent encore dans aucune édition. 3 vol. ornés du portrait de Fénelon. \$7 50.

Ces trois volumes contiennent la matière de 20 volumes in 8vo. des éditions ordinaires de Fénelon, et renferment tous ses ouvrages littéraires, politiques et purement religieux, et tous ses écrits relatifs à l'éducation.

MASSILLON (Œuvres complètes). 2 vol. de 730 pages chacun, ornés du portrait de Massillon. \$3 50.

BOURDALOUE (Œuvres complètes), revues et collationnées sur l'édition de 1707, du P. Bretonneau. 3 vol. \$6 00.

BOSSUET (ses Œuvres). 4 vol. in 8vo. \$8.
Cette édition renferme en 4 volumes la valeur de 23 à 24 volumes des éditions in 8vo. ordinaires.

LITTERATEURS ET POLYGRAPHES.

VOLTAIRE (Œuvres complètes), avec les notes de tous les commentateurs. Cette édition renferme en 13 vol. les 97 vol. de l'édition de Dalibon, elle est ornée de gravures. \$30.

Cette édition, ainsi que celle de M. Beuchot, sont les plus complètes qui existent; elle a été revue avec soin sur l'édition de M. Beuchot, la meilleure qui ait été publiée.

LA HARPE (Cours de littérature, avec le Tableau de la Littérature du XVI^e siècle, par MM. Chasles et Saint-Marc Girardin, et le Tableau de la Littérature du XVIII^e siècle, par Chénier. 3 vol. \$6.

LESAGE (Œuvres). 1 volume orné de 7 gravures et du portrait de l'auteur, contenant Gil-Blas, le Diable-Boiteux, le Bachelier de Salamanque, Gusman d'Alfarache et le Théâtre. \$2 50.

VOYAGE DU JEUNE ANACHARSIS EN GRECE, précédé des Mémoires de Barthélemy sur sa vie et ses ouvrages, écrits par lui-même. 1 gros vol. \$3 50.

Contient la totalité du texte et toutes les notes et tables. Le texte et les citations ont été vérifiés sur l'édition originale. Beaucoup d'erreurs, qui s'étaient reproduites et accrues dans les éditions postérieures, ont été rectifiées.

MADAME DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN (Œuvres complètes), contenant les ouvrages publiés du vivant de l'auteur et ses œuvres posthumes; avec un beau portrait de l'auteur. 3 vol. \$6.

L'édition complète, en 17 volumes, contient 104 fr.; cette édition, qui n'est pas moins complète, est beaucoup plus belle.

CHATEAUBRIAND (Œuvres complètes), membre de l'Académie française, 3 vol. ornés de 30 belles gravures et cartes. Dernière édition. \$12.

La même édition sans les gravures. \$9.

Les deux nouveaux ouvrages de M. de Chateaubriand, la traduction de Milton et le Traité sur la Littérature anglaise, sont compris dans cette édition, la plus complète qui existe; elle a été revue et corrigée, et elle est précédée d'un Essai inédit sur la vie et les ouvrages de M. de Chateaubriand, où se trouve un fragment important de ses Mémoires d'Outre tombeau.

BEAUMARCHAIS (Œuvres complètes), précédées d'une notice sur sa vie et ses ouvrages, par M. Saint-Marc Girardin. 1 vol. orné d'un portrait. \$2 25.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE (Œuvres complètes), nouvelle édition, revue, annotée et augmentée de la vie de l'auteur, par M. Aimé-Martin. 2 volumes ornés d'un très beau portrait. \$5.

LETTRES D'EDIFIANTES ET CURIEUSES concernant l'Asie, l'Afrique, et l'Amérique, avec relations nouvelles des Missions, et des Notes Géographiques et Historiques. Pub. sous la direction de M. Aimé-Martin. 4 vol. 8vo. \$9 00.

THEATRE FRANCAIS DU MOYEN AGE, depuis le XI^e siècle jusqu'au XIV^e siècle, publié par de Montmerqué, membre de l'Institut de France. 1 vol. \$2.

Ce recueil contient un grand nombre de pièces inédites, telles que les Mystères, Jeux, etc. Il est accompagné de la traduction française et de notes; en sorte qu'en s'instruisant des mœurs et usages du moyen âge, on peut étudier notre ancienne langue jusqu'à Montaigne.

MADAME DE SEVIGNE (Œuvres complètes), contenant sa correspondance avec sa fille et ses amis. 2 vol. \$4.

LES VIES DES HOMMES ILLUSTRES, par Plutarque, traduites en français, et accompagnées de notes et de tables générales des matières, par Ricard. 2 vol. \$4.

PHILOSOPHES.

MONTESQUIEU (Œuvres complètes), précédées d'une nouvelle notice sur Montesquieu, par M. Walckenaër, accompagnées des notes de Dupin, Crevier, Voltaire, Servan, Mabhy, La Harpe, etc., et suivies d'une table analytique des matières. 1 vol. orné du portrait de Montesquieu. \$2 50.

Ces notes forment une sorte de Commentaire perpétuel, et la table, plus considérable que toutes les précédentes, facilite les recherches.

MORALISTES FRANCAIS, ou les Pensées de Bl. Pascal; les Maximes de la Rochefoucauld, suivies d'une Réfutation par M. Aimé-Martin; les caractères de la Bruyère; Œuvres complètes de Vauvenargues; Essai sur les mœurs de ce siècle par Duclos. 1 vol. de près de 800 pages, orné du portrait de Pascal. \$2 50.

ESSAIS DE MONTAIGNE, avec les notes de tous les commentateurs, la traduction de tous les passages grecs et latins, une table analytique des matières, le Traité de la Servitude volontaire par la Boétie, etc. 1 vol. orné du portrait de Montaigne. \$2 50.

LOCKE ET LEIBNITZ. L'Entendement humain a été traduit presque entièrement et accompagné de notes, par M. Thurot, membre de l'Institut. 1 vol. \$2 75.

Contient: 1 l'Entendement humain; 2 l'Eloge de Leibnitz par Fontenelle. 3 Discours sur la conformité de la foi avec la raison; 4 Essai sur la bonté de Dieu, la liberté de l'homme et l'origine du mal; 5 Abrégé de la Controverse réduite à des arguments en forme.

VOLNEY (Œuvres complètes), précédées d'une notice sur sa vie et ses écrits. 1 fort volume, orné d'un beau portrait, de belles gravures et de plusieurs cartes. \$3 25.

COURIER (Œuvres complètes et inédites), avec une notice par Armand Carrel. 1 vol. in 8vo. avec un beau portrait de l'auteur. \$2.

DIDOT'S CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE DE LA LITTERATURE FRANCAISE,

Very neatly printed in 12mo. vols. with Portraits, price only 75 cents each—or in cloth, \$1 00.

POETES ET POESIES CHOISIES.

LA FONTAINE.—Fables et poésies diverses avec commentaire. 1 vol.

CORNEILLE, avec notes de Voltaire, etc. 2 vols.

RACINE, Théâtre complet, avec notes. 1 vol.

BOILEAU, Œuvres complètes, avec notes. 1 vol.

MOLIERE, avec notes. 2 vols.

MALHERBE (J. B.).—Rousseau et autres poésies lyriques. 1 vol.

VOLTAIRE.—Henriade et Poèmes choisis. 1 vol.

Contes, Satires et poésies lyriques. 1 vol.

Théâtre. 1 vol.

PROSATEURS.

PASCAL.—Provinciales. 1 vol.

Pensées de Pascal et de Nicole. 1 vol.

FENELON.—Télémaque et Fables destinées à l'Education de Monseigneur le duc de Bourgogne. 1 vol.

BOSSUET.—Histoire universelle. 1 vol.

Oraisons funèbres, choix des panégyriques et Sermons. 1 vol.

MASSILLON.—Petit Carême; et choix de Fléchier, Bourdaloue et Mascarou. 1 vol.

LA BRUYERE. 1 vol.

SEVIGNE.—Lettres. 1 vol.

LE SAGE.—Gil Blas. 1 vol.

MONTESQUIEU.—Grandeur des Romains et Lettres Persanes, etc. 1 vol.

VOLTAIRE.—Siècle de Louis XIV.

Siècle de Louis XV. et autres. 1 vol.

Charles XII. et Histoire de Pierre le Grand. 1 vol.

Romans. 1 vol.

ROUSSEAU.—Nouvelle Héloïse. 1 vol.

BUFFON.—Choix. 2 vol.

BEAUMARCHAIS. 1 vol.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE.—Petits Chefs-d'Œuvre historiques; Mémoires de d'Aubigné; Conjuré de Fiesque par le cardinal de Retz; Relation de Rocroy et du Fribourg, par Henri de Besse; Conjuré des Espagnols contre Venise, par Saint-Réal; Révolution de Portugal, par Veriot; Révolution de Suède, par le même; Précis sur les Mœurs, par Florian. 2 vol.

. Chacun de ces volumes contient la valeur de deux volumes ordinaires; l'impression en est belle, le texte très-correct; des notes l'accompagnent partout où elles sont nécessaires. Un beau portrait est en tête de chaque ouvrage. Le prix en est extrêmement modique.

BIBLIOTHEQUE CHARPENTIER.

Very neatly printed in 12mo. vols.
Price 87 cents per vol.

VIEUX AUTEURS FRANCAIS.

LE ROI LOUIS XI.—Cent Nouvelles nouvelles. 2 vol.

RABELAIS.—Œuvres complètes. 1 vol.

MALHERBE.—Edition d'André Chénier. 1 vol.

SATYRE MENIPPÉE.—Edition Ch. Labitte.

CLASSIQUES 17^e ET 18^e SIECLES.

J. RACINE.—Œuvres. 1 vol.

LA FONTAINE.—Fables. 1 vol.

LA BRUYERE.—Caractères. 1 vol.

PASCAL.—Pensées. 1 vol.

BOSSUET.—Discours sur l'histoire universelle. 1 vol.

VOLTAIRE.—Siècle de Louis XIV. 1 vol.

MME. DE SEVIGNE.—Lettres complètes. 6 vol.

LE SAGE.—Gil Blas. 1 vol.

L'ABBE PREVOST.—Manon Lescaut. 1 vol.

MARIVAUX.—Marianne. 1 vol.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.—Confessions. 1 vol.

ANDRE CHENIER.—Poésies complètes. 1 vol.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON. FOR 1848.

TWENTY SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GIFT-BOOK EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IN ITS CONTENTS AND EXTERNAL APPEARANCE, UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

The Printing and Binding in the First Style of the Art.

LEAVITT, TROW & CO.,

PUBLISH THIS WEEK, THE ABOVE SPLENDID ANNUAL FOR 1848,

WHICH, from the number and elegance of the Engravings, the beauty and neatness of the Paper and Printing, its original and rich exterior, together with the *really* valuable contents, they offer to the public, as in every way worthy to be called, "THE GEM of the Season."

"FIRST IMPRESSIONS" in a *Gift Book*, as well as in other things of both greater and minor importance, are *everything*. In presenting for the public favor "The Gem," the publishers have considered this, and spared no pains or expense to form a volume, in *appearance*, to please the most exacting, and of such *real, lasting* worth that the *ephemeral* characteristics of the name "ANNUAL" shall not exist with regard to "The Gem of the Season."

The number of Engravings (Twenty) is more than *double* that of any similar work, yet *second to none*, being all engraved and printed by SARTAIN, and the designs from paintings by Wilkie, Vandyke, Danby, Landseer, Westall, Rethel, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent Artists.

Amongst the Contributors will be found names well and favorably known to the Reading as well as the Literary World.

The Illustrations consist of four Portraits and sixteen other Engravings; an elegant and accurate likeness of the late THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., with an article by Robert Turnbull, Esq., will be seen and read with interest by every one.

The size, binding (the whole exterior) of "The Gem," is at once *beautiful, rich, and attractive*, a fit casing for its contents, being of a new and original nature, and presenting a *golden, gorgeous, yet delicate and beautiful* appearance. The whole forming a "gem" that will never dim—an "annual" not an "Annual," and a work of real permanent value.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

SPLENDIDLY EXECUTED IN MEZZOTINTO BY JOHN SARTAIN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. THE WATER DIPPER. From a Painting of R. Westall, R. A. | 11. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Painted by Count D'Orsay. |
| 2. VIGNETTE TITLE. After a subject by Sir Joshua Reynolds. | 12. THE GIPSY MOTHER. From a Painting by Sir David Wilkie. |
| 3. VICTORIA. From a recent Miniature by R. Thorburn. | 13. NEMESIS. Painted by Alfred Rethel. |
| 4. THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D. From a Daguerrotype taken during his last visit to London. | 14. THE TRAVELLED MONKEY. From a Painting by E Landseer. |
| 5. MATERNAL FELICITY. From a subject of the Eminent Artist Riedel. | 15. THE CONSEQUENCE OF DRIVING THINGS OFF. Painted by J. J. Chalon. |
| 6. AULD ROBIN GRAY. From a painting by Sir David Wilkie. | 16. THE CITATION OF WICKLIFFE. Painted by J. S. E. Jones. |
| 7. EMBARKATION OF CLEOPATRA ON THE CYDNUS. From a Painting by F. Danby, R. A. | 17. CHARLES I. From the celebrated Painting by Vandyke. |
| 8. THE DISCONSOLATE. Painted by G. S. Newton. | 18. THE FAMILY OF CROMWELL INTERCEDING FOR THE LIFE OF Charles I. Painted by Johannot. |
| 9. THE MOTHER. From a Painting by C. R. Leslie. | 19. PROCRASTINATION. Painted by Theodore Von Holst. |
| 10. PAUL AND VIRGINIA. From a Painting by Schopin | 20. LEIGH HUNT. Painted by Margaret Gillies. |

CONTENTS.

For Authors' Names see Book.

Time's Far Flight: Victoria: The Water Dipper: Thomas Chalmers, D.D.: Auld Robin Gray: Lost and Recovered: Maternal Felicity: Citation of Wickliffe: The Lay of the Wounded Heart: Consequence of Driving Things off: Devotion: The Disconsolate: Smiles: Charles I. and Cromwell: The Gipsy's Mother: The Infidel's Wife: Julian: Procrationation: The Veiled Statue at Saio: The Right Side for the Bride: Sonnet: The Young Mother: The Heart and Rose: Walter Savage Landor: Cleopatra Embarking on the Cydnus: Nemesis: The Sabbath of the Heart: Paul and Virginia: The Travelled Monkey: Mathematics and Morals: Genius and Writings of Leigh Hunt: The Amputated Leg.

A beautiful small quarto volume, Elegantly bound in Morocco, and richly colored cloth.

The Editor in his Preface says:

"The impulses of affection and friendship, which seek an occasional expression in gifts and mementoes, constitute so strong and so beautiful a feature of our nature, that the effort to furnish the means of gratifying them, rather deserves commendation, as the supply of a want, than requires apology, as an intrusion. It has been the aim, in the preparation of this volume, to furnish a gift book, for the season consecrated to kindly offices, whose copious and beautiful embellishments, careful execution, and appropriate and attractive contents, while they gratify the sense of beauty, shall minister, at the same time, to the purest impulses of friendship, and the demands of the intellect. It has been the misfortune of this class of works, too frequently, to possess but little other merit than their appearance. It is a service we have sought to render, to furnish a gift which, while it pleases the eye, shall not affront the understanding; and though attractive and entertaining, as befits its design, shall yet have some intrinsic worth to enhance its value as a gift, and constitute a medium of sympathy which shall not disparage the taste of the giver, or reflect upon the intellect or character of the receiver. Whether or not success has been attained, it is a safe claim, however inconsiderable, that we have exceeded the ordinary standard of this species of Literature.

"The embellishments have the merit of high sources, and an elegant execution. That they are more numerous and more varied than is usual, and derived from the best schools of art, is a claim to the public favor, which, as it appeals at once to the eye, there is no impropriety in asserting. The correspondence of character with appearance—of real worth with obvious elegance—is what has been striven for, and what, so far as it has been attained, gives our work its highest claim to the purchaser of thought, taste, and worthy feeling."

Pu blished by LEAVITT, TROW & Co., 191 Broadway, New York.

NEW BOOKS.

LEAVITT, TROW & CO.

Have in press, and will publish this month,

I.

THE BROAD PENNANT.

Or, a "Cruise in the Gulf," in the United States Flag Ship during the Mexican War. By Fitch W. Taylor, author of "The Flag Ship," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, gilt.

II.

OCEAN SCENES.

Or, "The Perils and Beauties of the Deep," being interesting, instructive, and graphic accounts of the most popular voyages on record, remarkable shipwrecks, hair-breadth escapes, naval adventures, the whale fishery, &c., &c. 1 elegant vol. foolscap, 8vo. cloth, gilt.

III.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON,
FOR 1848.

Twenty Superb Engravings,

The most elegant Annual ever offered to the public.

IV.

On the first of November,

BARNES'S ISAIAH,

New and revised edition, 2 vols. 12mo.

NOTES ON THE PROPHET ISAIAH. New edition revised and abridged by Albert Barnes.

LEAVITT, TROW & CO.

190 Broadway, New York.